THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Dacca:

In the last issue of your paper you observed that Mr. Westmacott, Magistrate of Dacca, is setting a bright example and "is throwing off the zubberdustism which had hitherto characterized him." Your observation appears to be correct. Mr. Westmacott called this day a meeting at the Dacca Northbrook Hall and explained the scheme and principles of self-government to the public and rate-payers of the town. What he said was thoroughly practical and well reasoned. He said the rate-payers could for the present appoint a non-official Vice-chairman, who might after a year's apprenticeship supersede the official chairman or they might elect one of the native Deputies for the post. The Vice Chairman in seconding Mr. Westmacott said that he would be most glad to lay down his office to be taken up by any body whom the elected Commissioners might elect.

It was rumoured in the town and appeared in some of the local prints that Mr. Westmacott while addressing the meeting assembled to witness the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Dacca Madrissa said that while he admitted the intelligence and ability of the natives he could not put his trust in them. This he said was a false report and a misrepresentation. He distinctly declared that he liked the educated natives, but that he wished that they would not make a monopoly of every thing and that Municipal Boards should be represented by all classes of the people whether B. As or M. As., traders or shopkeepers, landholders or Dufadars. We must say that this meeting was in one sense a greater success than that of the People's Association. Every body that came to it returned from it with a heart full of gladness and joy. The attendance was very large and the gathering consisted of persons of all classes of the community.

Mr. Westmacott spoke for about an hour and a half and was followed by a number of speakers. What most of these men said was more sentimental than practical, for they preached poetry other than reality,

Dacca wants a non-official chairman and one of their own townsmen and a superannuated Deputy Magistrate was candid enough to say that he could find none possessed of qualifications for the high office.

It is often said that Municipal Commissioners generally echoe the Magistrate and cry *johokum* to him. Mr. Westmacott said that from his long experience as a chairman he was in a position to say that such was not the case, that in many instances he was not able to carry out his views on account of the opposition he met from them and that invariably he derived ample assistance from them in the discharge of his duties as municipal chairman. For the support of municipal and local Boards I believe the people will be saddled with an additional tax. If such be the case and if the office of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman be salaried I would not for one have what wrong-headed and emotional Young Bengal are crying for. For a mere shadow I would not like to cast a new burden upon the people.

IT IS STATED that Arabi Pasha is still remembered at Liverpool as a clerk to one of the Liverpool firms on twenty-five shillings a week. This is a curious statement, and we should like to see it confirmed.

WE LEARN from the *Times of India* that 33 steamers in all have been chartered for the Indian contingent for Egypt aggregating 54,061 tons net or 79,596 tons gross. The general rate is Rs. 21 per gross ton per mensem, and as it is understood Government pays on the gross tonnage, the monthly charge so far to India for freight alone comes to nearly 17 lakhs.

MR. ALI ACKBER, a nephew of Mr. C. Tayabjee of Bombay, has succesfully passed his final examination of Civil Engineering at the Royal Cooper's Hill College. This gentleman is the first Mahomedan, who has passed through this college.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have authorized newspaper correspondents to accompany the Indian contingent to Egypt with the permission of the general officer commanding. They will get free passage on the transports if accomodation be available. Form of pass can be obtained from the Quarter-Master General of India.

TUESDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

THE ATHENÆUM announces the death, after a long illness, of the eminent Orientalist, Dr. Haas. Dr Haas held an important post in the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, and was Professor of Sanskrit at University College.

AN INTERESTING TELEPHONIC EXPERIMENT was tried at Malta during the bombardment of the forts at Alexandrian. A telephone was attached at Malta to the Alexandria cable, and connection was made with the other end of the cable on board the *Chiltern* off Alexandria. It was found that, owing either to the distance, or to the vibration caused by the firing, it was impracticable to send a verbal message, but the firing at Alexandria was distinctly heard, through the telephone, at Malta—a distance of more than a thousand miles.

THE LONDON PAPERS announce authoritatively that the negotiations, which have been for some time in progress with the Chinese Government on the subject of the opium traffic, are on the point of terminating satisfactorily. The Chinese will be allowed to raise a much higher import duty, and in return will waive the right to "li-kin," which formed the difficulty to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention.

IT IS REPORTED that the petroleum difficulty is likely to be solved without recourse to legislation as an Indian patent has been taken out for an invention having for its object the conversion of inflammable kerosine-oil, irrespective of its quality, into a bland or non-inflammable kerosine-oil which may be burnt either in a kerosine lamp or a common pottery *chirag*.

THE STATESMAN mentions this remarkable instance of official freak:

From an office copy of a decree in the Court of the judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, it appears that the Executive Engineer, having to repair a road, took the unusual and unpecedented course of completely blockading the road, leaving no passage for foot passengers. This was, of course, illegal, and Mr. Frizoni, being under the necessity of using the road, walked along it, notwithstanding the prohibitory notice of the Executive Engineer. For this grave offence, he was fined ten rupees in the court of the Magistrate, Mr. A. H. Collins, C.S. Mr. Frizoni naturally objected to this, and appealed to the Judicial Commissioner, who took a common sense view of the case, as the following extract will show. In his review of judgment he says:—

"I think the Deputy Commissioner was not lawfully empowered to issue an order prohibiting foot passengers from exercising their right of way on a public road, even though the road was being repaired.

"To deprive foot passengers absolutely of all right of way on a public road, would appear to be not only illegal, but in direct contravention of the rules and regulations of the public Works Department, to be found in para. 30, section 3, Chap. XIII, page 202, D.P.W. Code of 1866; Chap. IX, page 117, D.P.W. Code of 1878."

We need not quote further. It would seem that Mr. Frizoni committed a grand mistake in thus being the means of an official receiving a snub, for he has had no peace since. It is doubtless impossible to connect Mr. Frizoni's subsequent misfortunes with the above case, but those who have had experience of the mysteries of mofussil courts, may perhaps achieve the impossible. Shortly after this, a prosecution was entered into against Mr. Frizoni in the court of Mr. Risley, Joint-Magistrate of Hazareebagh, on a charge of having forwarded a coolie to Assam unregistered. Mr. Risley arrived at the conclusion "that the evidence was quite insufficient for a conviction," and emphatically remarked "that the evidence does not even furnish sufficient grounds for any executive action." This would have satisfied any reasonable mind that the case was a trumped-up one, but Major Lillingstone, Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, thought otherwise. Even he, however, was compelled to agree "that there was no evidence to support a conviction." It may be noted here that it was the Deputy Commissioner who gave the illegal permission to close the public road, referred to in the previous case. Mofussilites will know what we mean when we say, that if an officer is supposed to have an *animus* against an individual, all his underlings are simply on tenter hooks till they find that unfortunate individual tripping. This is the real "evil eye" of Indian experience. The upshot of the whole affair is that Mr. Frizoni has received intimation that, at the close of the present month, his license as a recruiting agent will not be renewed. This, of course, leads to his losing his appointment, which is a dreadfully severe punishment, *even if he were guilty*. As a last resource, Mr. Frizoni has addressed a memorial to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who, however, declines to move in the matter, and thus a gentleman who has served Britain as a member of the British Italian Legion in the Crimea, and holds a medal for services in India during the Mutiny, is ostracised and deprived of the means of supporting himself and his family, for no just reason that we can see.

Happily all district officers are not of this stamp. We are really sorry to read that Mr. Thompson has declined to interfere in this matter.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is publishing a series of very interesting letters on the Indian Competitive system. He says that nearly the whole Civil Service of India is at present composed of competition men; Haileybury now claims only 12 per cent., or 118 in all. In the first five years 1856-60, 104 officers were appointed. Of these 49 (or 47 per cent.) are dead or have retired, and 55 (or 53 per cent.) are still in the service.

THE ABOVE WRITER gives the following particulars of some of the men of 1856 and 1857:

In 1856 there were 20 appointments, and of those who came out 10 have died or retired, and 10 still remain. Those who are dead are (1) Wells Buttler, the senior Competitioner, who died at Shergatti in Lower Bengal on the 20th June, 1859, only two years after he had come out. He was an officer of the highest promise, and his death was greatly regretted. (2) Wilfred Lucas Heely, who after rising to be Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, died in May 1876, at 20 years' service. (3) R. H. M. Warrand, died at Etawah, N.-W.P., October, 1864; he was an able man and a writer of brilliant *vers de societe*, but he never did himself justice. (4) R. H. Pomeroy died at Benares in August, 1857, a few months after he came out. (5) Herbert Wilson, a Settlement Officer of great promise, died at Fatehgarh in June 1866, at ten years' standing. (6) C. Daly died in February, 1863, in the Bombay Presidency. The four who have retired are: (1) W. Cornell, who rose to be a District Judge in Lower Bengal, and was for 25 years the senior Competitioner in the service owing to Wells Butler's death. He retired in November 1881. (2) T. H Thornton, C.S.I., the well-known Secretary to the Punjab Government who was afterwards a Judge of the Chief Court, and Officiating Foreign Secretary. He retired in September 1881. (3) Henry Bell, retired in December, 1877, after becoming Superintendent of Legal Affairs in Calcutta; he is, we believe, practising as a barrister there. (4) W. G. Pedder, the well-known Municipal Commissioner of Bombuy, who retired in May, 1879, and is now the Revenue Secretary to the India Office,

In 1857 there were 20 appointments, and of those who came out 12 have died or retired, and only 8 still remain. The five who are dead are (1) H.D. Sweeting, a great mathematician, who died in August, 1858, at Rungpore, only a year after coming out. (2) T. Walton, who became Judge of Faridpore in Lower Bengal, and died there in October, 1876 (3) J. W. S' Wyllie, the brilliant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department who resigned in 1869 with the intention of entering Parliament, but who failed in his attempt, and died in 1870, (4) A. B. Falcon, who became Judge of Moorshedabad and died in May, 1876. (5) H. M. Thelwall, who died in 1858 in Bombay.

THE SAME writer thus compares the career of some of the early competition-men:

From this we find that the 1st of all Sir C. Aitchison, was 6 out of 20 in his year, a good but not a remarkably high place. The 2nd, Mr. Justice Field, was 22nd out of 40, a little more than half way down the list; while the 3rd, Sir Lepel Griffin, was 18th in the same year. The 4th Mr. C. A. Elliot, was 14th out of 20, and the 5th Mr. C. Crosthwaite was 9th out of 12, both of them well into the second half of the list. In the 6th, Mr. Justice Tyrell, who was 3rd out of 20, we come to the first of the now successful civilians who was also very high in the competitive examination; but it may be stated at once that the reason why none of those who were highest in the competitions appear in this list is that the first and second in the competition of each year have all died or retired except Mr. Beveridge, who was first 1858; by a curious fatality the 3rd is the highest survivor in each year with that one exception, and the third men are Mr. Reynolds now 2nd in his year, Mr. W. Young now 5th, Mr. Monro now 4th, Mr. Tyrell now 1st, and Mr. Wedderburn now 7th.

THE WRITER thus concludes his first letter:

Having thus traced the careers of the Civilians of the first years of the service, we hope before long to give a similar account of the next five years, or 1861 to 1865; and meantime we may summarize the results of the present inquiry as follows:—

(1.) The death-rate among the Competition Civilians for an average of 24 years is 30 per cent.

(2.) The losses by both deaths and retirements during the same period amount to 47 per cent.

(3.) The Indian Civil Service is composed now of 88 per cent. of Competitioners and 12 per cent. of Haileybury Civilians, who number 118 in all,

(4.) In the first five years of the competition system (1856-60) 104 appointments to the service were made. Of the 104 persons 55 are still in the service, 31 are dead, and 18 have retired, or 49 in all.

(5.) The highest percentage of deaths has occurred among the men of 1859, of whom 35 per cent. are dead.

(6.) If a Civilian bolong to the first 5 years *i.e.* 1856-60 he will draw:—

90 to 102	Rs.	a month	for	every year's service,	if unfortunate.
103 to 119	,,	,,	,,	,,	if average.
120 to 150	,,	,,	,,	,,	if fortunate.
Above 150	,,	,,	,,	,,	if very fortunate.

(7.) Official success is best estimated by the proportion which an officer's salary bears to the number of years he has been in the service and this proportion may be called his "figure of merits."

(8.) If so tested, the most fortunate civilians of 1856-60 are:—

(1.) Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., with..... 321
(2.) Mr. Justice C. D. Field with 189
(3.) Sir Lepel Graffin, K.C.S.I., with..... 182

(9.) All those who were 1st and 2nd in the open competitions of those years have died and retired except Mr. Beveridge, who was in 1st in 1858; but all those who were 3rd in the open competition are still in the service, and are in the first half of the successful list, except one man.

(10.) The 55 Civilians still remaining may be classified thus:—

1 above 200 a month for every year of service extraordinarily fortunate.
8 between 150 and 200 " " very fortunate.
10 between 129 and 150 " " fortunate.
19 between 103 and 119 " " average.
17 between 90 and 102 " " below average.
55 Total.

(11.) An average Civilian receives Rs. 112 a month (when over 20 years standing) for every year of service completed and a Civilian may consider himself fortunate or unfortunate as his salary ranges above or below that standard.

(12.) Only three competition Civilians have yet retired, on full pension on completion of 25 years' service and 21 years residence.

(13.) No Civilian out of the 55 remaining has been retarded in his promotion, and all have reached the grade of Judge or Magistrate of a district.

THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

MR. COLQUHOUN gave at a public dinner at Rangoon the following account of his journey through the Yunnan country :

He divided his journey into two parts, the first, the Canton river, and the second, the Yunnan river. As to the prominent characteristics of the river, it is navigable by light draught Steamers, and 400 miles of its upper portion are gorges and rapids. There are numerous fine cities. The evidences of former affluence are due to the important carrying of trade of the Yunnan, which is now fast decaying owing to the Mahomedan rebellion which is driving the traffic on the Yangtsee river. On account of the unfriendly attitude of the inhabitants, placards were issued offering a reward for the heads of the travellers. Unfriendly towns were avoided and the Chinese dress adopted. Regarding Yunnan, its mountainous plateau is about 6,000 feet and the ranges are 15,000 feet in the north, falling to 9,000 on the south of the country. Of the contrasts, the scenery, climate, the peoples, languages and costumes all change rapidly. The numerous fine cities attest the former prosperity of the population. Opium, minerals and tea are the main exports and imports. Cotton from Laos and Bhamo, also English salt and piece goods from the latter. He met with numerous large caravans, some from Thibet, conveying puerh and tea. He was stopped at Shumao by the intrigues of the officials. Examination of the country between Tounghoo, Zimmay and Shumao was considered most important as the route following the valleys is probable as found from Shumao to Talifoo. There are easy roads, fertile valleys, fine towns and villages. As to the question of trade routes, it is too intricate for the present for discussion, as it requires an amassed fund and information. This important subject will be dealt with hereafter. At Talifoo his exploration ceased, and he closed his survey at 4,700 miles of the route from Talifoo to Bhamo, which was described by former travellers. The first attempt to reach Bhamo was unsuccessful owing to the intrigues of the interpreter. He turned back part of the road, when he met the Roman Missionary, Pere Vial, who accompanied the party to Bhamo, acting as Inspector. At Manwyne he met with Leesetai of the notorious Margary tragedy, who received him cordially, but questioned him regarding the Tapeng road, and failed to mention that three Kachen Chiefs had been treacherously executed by him. Shortly before a Vendetta was proclaimed against all comers from China, which compelled him to make a detour for fourteen days through the hill, suffering from great privations and heavy rains, and his food being exhausted, he reached Bahmo on the 14th July.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS has appointed a Committee to report on the question of local self-Government, consisting of the following gentlemen :

The Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, as President, Messrs. H. B. Grigg, H. Stokes, E. F. Webster and P. Chantesl Rao and the Hon' A. Shashia Shastri, C. S. I., as members, and and Mr. R. S. Benson, C. S., as Secretary.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY has set the following subject for a prize essay :

"The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and influence of the Government and the local authorities."

THERE IS great apprehension of failure of crops in Bengal owing to deficient fall of rain. With the exception of Backergunge and some other districts in East Bengal the prospects seem to be very gloomy. In Chotanagpore and Orissa there has been sufficient rain and the crops are in a prosperous condition.

AN ENGINEER correspondent thus writes of Mr. Buckley lately promoted to the rank of first grade Executive Engineer :

He is like the men of the old school, your Stewarts, Isaces, Swains and others who while in the department were the idols of their subordinates, remarkably civil, polite, kind, considerate and at the same time practical. Each in his way was a genuine Englishman in mind and manners. Mr. Buckley professes all these virtues, and is on the whole very economical.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter :

In your report of the case of *Banwari* vs *C. T. Metcalfe Esq* there are certain mistakes, of which one at least I think it right to correct. You have made me pass a decree for Rs. 119 to the Deft. as his costs in proportion to the amount of the Plff's claim dismissed, in a suit for Rs. 51 odd annas. The actual cost allowed to the Deft. was *one rupee one anna and nine pies only.*

Yours faithfully,
JOGESH CHANDRA MITTER,
Offg Judge, S. C. Court, Patna.

Bankipore, the 9th August 1882.

We had as we stated last week copied the report from the *Behar Herald.*

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Kuch Behar :

I feel it my duty to correct your correspondent defending Babu Calica Das Dutt, the Dewan of Cooch-Behar. He has done great injustice to a really good and deserving officer and attempted to pay Paul by robbing Peter. Kumar Keshub Narayan and Rungila Narayan were not appointed Naib Ahilkars " *at the instance of the Dewan.*" He is in fact perfectly innocent of these appointments. It was Babu Jadub Chundra Chuckerbutty who had every thing to do in the matter. Your correspondent is certainly a partisan of the Dewan. It is a pity that advantage is always taken of the goodness of our Ahilkar Babu, he is studiously thrown in the shade. He does many good things but credit is always taken by others.

A PUNJABI CORRESPONDENT gives expression to the outpourings of his heart on the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Bengal. We are being flooded with communications on the subject, and among others we received a letter from this writer, for which we could not make room. He is overflowing with enthusiasm and requests us to say that though the appointment may be considered a bare act of justice and duty, there are not many in this world who have the courage to do their duty. He, therefore, wishes that our grateful thanks should be given to Lord Ripon for doing his duty. As the communication comes from the Punjab, it is all the more gratifying to us in Bengal.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending the 5th August amounted to 207 of which only 64 were from fever and 12 from cholera. There was only one case of small-pox and 21 of bowel complaints. The average of daily mortality was 29·5.

A CORRESPONDENT at Santipore writes :

I am surprised that although in intelligence, educational qualification, wealth and social importance of its inhabitants, Santipore occupies the most prominent place in the Nuddea district, it has been omitted from the list of places prepared by the Bengal Secretariat where the elective system would be introduced into the constitution of first class Municipalities. Ranaghat is in all respects, observes our correspondent, behind-hand to Santipore, and yet it has been marked out as one of the places where the elective system should be introduced without waiting for an application from the inhabitants. This is neither fair nor just,

WE OWE our correspondent of the Patna and Gya State Railway an apology for not noticing his letter earlier. As the question he raises is one of considerable importance we propose to discuss it at some length in a future issue.

SOME of our contemporaries state that the Government of Bengal proposes to revise the scale of travelling allowances for the Subordinate Executive Service. We are informed that there will be a general revision of travelling allowances for all branches of the public service, and not for the Subordinate Executive Service alone.

SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

THERE IS no truth in the rumour that Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea has been appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The simple reason is that Mr. Croft is not going to take leave.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay The beneficent influence of Lord Ripon's Government is evidently saturating the Local Governments.

THE GOVERNMENT proposes to take over the management of the Mourbhunj Raj in consequence of the death of the Maharaja. We hope an efficient native manager will be appointed.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla 9th.—H. H. Maharaja Holkar reached Simla this evening and was received at private interview by his Excellency the Viceroy, Colonel Bannerman is political officer on duty with his highness.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. The Criminal Justice Report of British Burma for 1881. 2. Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1880, Part I. 3. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries of Bengal for 1881. 4. Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council from January to April 1882. 5. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1881. 6. Report on the Police Administration of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1881. 7. Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for 1881. 8. Journal of the East India Association, London. Vol. XIV. No. 2. 9. Report of the Shibpore Higher Class English School. 10. Proceedings of the Meerut Association for March and April 1882. 11. The Children's Friend for August 1882. 12. Monthly Price List of paper &c., of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. 13. Saddarshana Chintanikha for April. 14. The second annual report of the Gondulpara Reading Club. 15. Report of the Vikrampore Association. 16. Ramayana translated into Bengali. Published and distributed *gratis* by Protapa Chunder Roy. 17. Report of the Calcutta Haribhakti Sabha. 18. Bisa-bairi, a monthly journal in Bengali for Sravana. 19. Shivadieka, Vol. I. No. 2.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has we are sorry to learn rejected the petition of the people of Bogra regarding the Sankirtan case. The petitioners are informed that the Government of India " after a careful perusal of the papers of the case, sees no reason to differ from the conclusion arrived at by this (Bengal) Government, or to interfere with the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor." The agitation, however, has done some good. Mr. Sharp, we are sure, will be cautious in future. We hope he will spare the umbrellas.

THE DOWAGER RANI of Sobha Bazar, relict of Raja Rajkrishna Bahadur, mother of the late Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, and grand-mother of Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur, perhaps the oldest inhabitant of Calcutta, has passed away at the ripe old age of 95. She was a connecting link between the past and present centuries. Down to a few days of her death she retained all her senses and faculties. She breathed her last this morning. She is gone to heaven and the Lord bless her !

MR. MACPHERSON and Babu Mohendranath Bose, lately officiating Judges of the High Court, have returned to their substantive appointments on the expiration of the term of their temporary appointments. Babu Mohendranath Bose has joined the Sealdah Small Cause Court.

IN THE report of the Hooghly meeting published in our last it was stated that the sixth Resolution was moved by Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjea. We are requested by him to state that it was moved not by him but by Babu Nundalal Gossain.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, August 4.—The latest advices from Egypt state that General Alison has reconnoitred the enemy's position which he found to be some distance off. Fears which have proved to be groundless had been entertained that Arabi intended surprising the British at Alexandria. M. Lesseps has protested energetically against the British using the Suez Canal for military operations.

5.—Five Transports with 3,000 troops on board, will sail to-day for Egypt.

5—The British this afternoon attacked Arabi's advance guard near Ramleh. A severe engagement continues.

6.—The British loss in the action near Ramleh was four killed and 29 wounded. Among the killed is Lieutenant Howard Vyse of the 60th Rifles Arabi is fortifying Tel-el-Kebir between Suez and Cairo against an advance of the Indian contingent.

7.—The enemy's loss before Ramleh is reckoned at between two and three hundred men. Fifteen of the prisoners captured state the Arabi's entire force is only 16,000 men. They also state that there is discontent in the army owing to Arabi's dilatory policy. An extensive strike for increase of pay is expected among the Irish constabulary.

8.—At the Conference yesterday the Turkish Foreign Minister accepted unreservedly the identical note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, which stipulated that the occupation be limited to three months, and the whole expense be charged to Egypt. He also announced that the Porte had prepared a proclamation against Arabi Bey.

General Alison speaks in high praise of the steadiness of his men before the enemy last Saturday. The latest advices from Egypt state that the rebels continue throwing up entrenchments. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that there is no reason to believe that the Conference would interfere with England's military action in Egypt, and that wherever the British occupied, the Khedive's flag will be flown.

9.—The House of Commons by a majority of 136 have dissented from the House of Lords amendment to the Arrears Bill requiring the landlord and tenant jointly to apply to the Court. Other amendments of the House of Lords have been modified. It is believed the House of Lords will accept the amendments. The agitation among the Irish constabulary is subsiding. The latest advices from Egypt state that the 72nd Highlanders have arrived at Suez. The ironclad *Superb* has shelled the Egyptian troops near Ramleh and prevented them throwing up entrenchments.

10.—The last advices from Alexandria state that all is quiet there. At a Banquet yesterday at the Mansion House, Mr. Childers made a speech, in which he said that from to-morrow the British troops would be landing daily at Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone said that England goes to Egypt with clean hands, and has no secret intentions, but merely to protect her interests which were identical with those of the civilised world.

10.—The House of Lords have adopted the modifications of the amendments to the Arrears Bill made by the House of Commons.

Several transports sailed yesterday for Egypt. The embarkation of all the troops is expected to be nearly completed to-day. The Steamer *Oriental*, having the Duke of Connaught General Adye and Sir E. Malet on board, has arrived at Alexandria.

11.—Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Porte had intimated its readiness to conclude a military convention with England.

Paris August 4.—President Grevy has summoned several members of the Chamber, to form a new Cabinet, but they have all declined to undertake the task.

Constantinople August, 6.—With the exception of the English and French, all the representatives at the conference have in principle approved of Italy's proposal for the collective protection of the Suez Canal. The Turkish Foreign Minister has promised that the Turkish expedition shall not proceed to Egypt until an agreement has been come to with England.

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7.—Lord Dufferin has been instructed only to consent to temporary arrangements to secure the safety of the Suez Canal. The Turkish troops which embarked from Salonica have not gone to Alexandria, but only to Crete.

9.—The draft of the proclamation prepared by the Porte against Arabi declares all the military leaders connected with the present rising in Egypt to be rebels, also mentions the friendly relations existing between the Porte and England, and promises to support the Khedive. The Turkish troops are arriving at Suda Bay, 6000 of them proceed to-day to Alexandria.

Local Self-Government.

BALASORE.—We are requested to publish the following Resolutions passed at the Balasore meeting on the subject of local self-government:

1. That this meeting records its deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, for the liberal scheme of Self-Govrnment which His Excellency's Government is willing to introduce.

2. That this meeting records likewise its deep sense of gratitude to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the charitable views expressed by His Honor in his circular letter dated the 5th July to the Divisional Commissioners.

3. That this meeting begs to suggest:—

a. That the elective system be introduced in the constitution of the municipality of this town and that the Commissioners be allowed to elect their own Chairman.

b. That all the rate payers be allowed to vote and of them those who can read and write and have not been convicted of any non-bailable offence be considered eligible for candidature.

c. That this municipality be divided into six wards.

d. That two members be selected from each ward by the people.

4. That, in accordance with the rules laid down in sec. 16 of the General Municipal Act a petition for the purpose of introducing elective system in the constitution of this municipality be submitted to Government through the District Magistrate.

5. That Government be asked to nominate three members.

6. That some members of the Executive Committee or their agents be sent to the interior of the district for the purpose of explaining to the people the views of Government regarding Districts Sub-divisional and Local Boards.

PURI.—We learn from a Puri correspondent that there were held in the *natmundir* of the temple several meetings on the subject of local Self-Government. The last and most important meeting was called by the Magistrate, Mr. Grant, who explained to the audience the principle of the system proposed to be introduced and encouraged them to adopt the rule of electing a non-official chairman. The majority of the members present seemed to be inclined to the election of an official chairman at least for the present in order to put them in the way of managing their local affairs The Head-Master of the Government School raised the question of property qualification of electors and candidates for election and proposed that in order to secure the services of educated men in both capacities the franchise should be lowered by reducing the property qualification from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 and giving the right of voting to persons paying a yearly tax of Rs. 2.

KUSHTEA.—We learn from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent that Mr. Anderson, the sub-divisional officer of Kushtea, lately held a meeting on the subject of Local Self-Government. Our correspondent writes to say that neither the native judicial nor executive officers nor the respectable and educated inhabitants of the sub-division were invited. The first important resolution passed by the meeting was that the sub-divisional officer should not be the chairman of the sub-divisional board, which will be distinct from the local municipal committee. There was also a proposal of establishing rural committees in the circle of each police station.

SERAMPORE.—We have received a full report of a meeting held at Chattra on the 6th instant composed of the inhabitants of Serampore, Chattra, Mahesh, Bullavpore and other neighbouring villages to consider some questions on the subject of local Self-Government proposed by the sub-divisional officer of Serampore. We regret we cannot afford space for the report *in extenso*, but we present an abstract below:

The questions proposed for consideration were—(1) Whether the elective system should be introduced into the local municipality; (2) If they decide upon the affirmative, what should be the qualifications of the electors and Commissioners respectively; (3) Whether the Chairman of the Municipality should be an official or non-official. The Chairman having explained the scope and object of the local self-government system, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—The first was one expressive of the gratitude of the Meeting to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his action with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government. The second resolution proposed the submission of certain suggestions to the Local Government. The 3rd and 4th Resolutions expressed the strong opinion of the Meeting in favor of the introduction of the elective system and the appointment of non-official Chairman. The 5th and 6th Resolutions refer to the qualifications of electors and members. The franchise, the meeting resolved, should be lowered to qualify persons with an income of Rs. 200 a year to vote, further all *pleaders, certified mukteers, licensed doctors, pundits,* teachers, post-masters, University graduates and other well educated men should be allowed to vote. With regard to members, the property qualification to be reduced to Rs. 500 and all pleaders and licensed doctors residing within the local jurisdiction of the board should be eligible to election. In the application of the elective system to the Municipality the franchise should in addition to present qualifications be extended in the case of members to graduate in arts, medicine, and law within the limits of the Municipality, and in the case of voters to those mentioned in reference to district boards as well as to certified mooktears, pundits, teachers, postmasters, doctors &c., residing within municipal limits. The meeting deprecated the imposition of a separate rate for purposes of Local Self Government. After proposing an executive committee it was resolved to send up a copy of the Resolutions to Government and to the Sub-divisional Officer.

RANAGHAT—We have received a copy of the memorial prepared by the Sub-Committee at Ranaghat on the subject of local self-government, an abstract of which we give below:

That the elective system be introduced independent of any application from the rate-payers into the constitution of every first and second class municipalities of the Ranaghat Sub-division, and that all first and second class municipalities be allowed to elect their own Chairman; (2) that a local Board with an elected Chairman be formed without any application from the people in the sub-division; (3) that the property qualification of electors be so modified as to qualify all persons with an income of Rs. 200 a year salaried or otherwise to vote, as well as those paying Road Cess of Rs. 2-8 a year, including also all certified muktears, village pundits, licensed doctors, teachers, post masters University graduates, titled pundits holding toles or not; (4) that the property qualification of members be reduced to an annual income of Rs. 500 a year, salaried or otherwise, or paying Road Cess of Rs. 5 or a license tax of Rs. 10 per annum, and that all pleaders, school Sub-Inspectors, Postal Inspectors and Superintendents, Graduates in arts, medicine, Science, Civil Engineering and Law permanently residing within the local jurisdiction of the Board be held eligible for membership; (5) that a Central Board of Control consisting of specially selected representative members appointed by Government on the nomination of the local Boards be appointed to supervise the works of the local Boards situated within the Division of a Commissioner; (6) that official control over the local Board with regard to expenditure on a single work should be extended to sums of Rs. 5000 and upwards; (7) that in addition to the whole amount of the License Tax including the proceeds from public Ferries and Pounds, the Road Cess be transferred to the proposed Local Boards with a view to place them in sufficient funds to meet all local requirements; (8) that power be reserved to the Boards to levy local rate should the income from the sources indicated in Resolution 7 prove insufficient; (9) that in the event of an official being appointed Chairman he be denied the privilege of voting.

FURREEDPORE.—A correspondent has sent us an account of a meeting on the subject of local self-government held on the 8th instant at Furreedpore, which was both numerously and respectably attended. The District Magistrate Mr. Sharp honoured the meeting with his presence. It was presided over by Babu Boikunto Nath Chakravarti, a well known zemindar. The following is an abstract of the proceedings:

The meeting voted thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for conceding the boon of local Self-Government. The three important points discussed were, (1) the establishment of a local Board at the head-quarters of the district, (2) the introduction of the elective system into the local municipality, and (3) the election of a non-official Chairman. The meeting deprecated the idea of the District Magistrate being appointed Chairman of the District Board. The next business transacted was the discussion of the qualification of electors and members for the settlement of which a sub-committee was formed, who are also to prepare a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Bhanga People's Association lately formed was represented at the meeting by its President and Secretary and there were present also two pleaders from the Munsiff's Court of Bhanga, Mr. Sharp, the Magistrate being the promoter of the meeting a vote of thanks to him was proposed and unanimously carried. The most notable feature of the meeting was the freedom and boldness with which the village people protested against the high handed proceedings of District Magistrates in the presence of their local Magistrate, who though the chief promoter of the meeting took no part in it.

BEERBHOOM.—The inhabitants of Suri in Beerbhoom, we learn from a correspondent, held their meeting on the subject of local self-government so far back as the 19th ultimo under the presidency of Dr. G. C. Roy, the Civil Surgeon of the station, who opened the business of the meeting with an eloquent speech expressing his admiration of His Excellency the Viceroy, who has conferred upon the people of India the boon of local self-government and exhorting the audience to prove by their public spirit and perseverance their fitness for the trust which the Government proposed to repose in them. Addresses of thanks to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor and memorials to both containing practical suggestions were adopted.

KONNAGHUR.—A meeting was held at Konnaghur on the 6th instant on the subject of local self-government, Dr. Troylokhanath Mitter in the chair. The Resolutions passed were of the same tenour that had been recorded at similar meetings elsewhere.

NOAKHALLY.—We learn from a correspondent that a crowded public meeting was held at the Noakhally Government School-House on the 29th July last at which upwards of 300 persons were present. We give an abstract of the proceedings below:

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Cooke, the District Magistrate, who in opening the business of the meeting explained in Bengali its object. Then followed the resolutions which, firstly, expressed the grateful appreciation of the meeting of the recent resolutions of the Government of India regarding the administration of local affairs by local bodies, secondly, recorded their heart-felt acknowledgments to His Excellency the Viceroy for conferring upon the people of this country the inestimable boon of local self-government, 3rdly, thanked His Excellency the Viceroy and his Finance Minister for the liberal measures inaugurated by the Government, especially in the matter of the reduction of the salt duty, and the reorganization of the subordinate judicial and executive services on a liberal basis; 4thly, the last resolution dwelt emphatically on the spirit in which the wishes and intentions of the Liberal Ministry were sought to be carried out by the present Government of India by recognizing the claims of the children of the soil to lucrative and responsible appointments of the State, and it concluded with recording their sense of gratitude to His Excellency's Government for having for the first time given practical evidence of that recognition by appointing the Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal.

The Chairman concluded the proceedings by addressing the assembly in English, dwelling especially on the necessity of vigorous action and showing practical energy in developing the scheme of local self-government. The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 16th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 17th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Circular and Rotatory Polarisation.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 18th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Calorimetry. Latent Heat. Thermodynamics.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 19th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1882.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF CONTROL.

SINCE the scheme of local self-government has been propounded, we have ventured to suggest the formation of a Provincial Council for the administration of provincial finance. We are of opinion that if the people are to be allowed a voice in the administration of their municipal and district affairs, it is meet that they should have a voice in the disposal of the provincial fund. We believe Mr. Rivers Thompson's sympathy runs in this direction. Though brought up in the traditions of the Indian bureaucracy he is above the narrow-mindedness of his clan, and is willing to take into confidence the representatives of the people in the administration of the affairs of the State. He does not like to play the part of an autocrat, and centralize all authority in himself. He feels that one man as Governor is not equal to the task of supervising the vast machinery of Bengal administration; he has but two hands and two eyes, and they cannot achieve physical impossibilities. He therefore advocates an Executive Council, but there are difficulties in the way, which cannot be easily overcome. At any rate no such radical change can be made without the sanction of Parliament, and it is well known that it is no joke to move Parliament in Indian matters. A Provincial Council such as we suggest would also require an Act of the Legislature, perhaps an Act of Parliament. Mr. Thompson therefore proposes the less ambitious scheme of a Central Board of Control in connection with the movement of local self-government.

The idea of a Central Board of Control is probably taken from the local Government Act of England. There the local Boards are supervised by a Central Board of Control. There the Central Board consists of three paid members, one of whom is chairman, and a stipendiary Secretary. Mr. Thompson we believe proposes to follow the same plan here. If we are informed aright he would like to have a Central Board composed of a Civilian Chairman, who will be

an officer of the standing of a Divisional Commissioner and will be allowed Rs. 3000 a month, two native members on Rs. 1250 a month, having seats in the Bengal Council,and a native Secretary on Rs. 500 a month. Calcutta will be the head-quarters of the Board, but the members will combine both deliberative and executive functions. The Government will lay down general principles, on which the scheme of local self-government will be conducted, but it will be the business of the Central Board to see that these principles are faithfully carried out. The members of the Board will also be required to inspect the works in the interior, and will thus bring their controlling authority to bear upon the operations of the Local Boards. So far so good. But the Central Board in our humble opinion ought to be founded on a broad and popular basis. A mere official board we fear will not command general confidence. We have no objection to the paid official element, but we would suggest that it should be supplemented by a sufficient non-official element as in the case of the Port Commission. The Port Commission is presided over by an official Chairman, generally a member of the Board of Revenue, and has a paid Vice-Chairman and Secretary, but its members are representatives of the mercantile and trading communities of the town, who are remunerated by fees for attendance. This system is working well, and it may with advantage be copied in the constitution of the proposed Central Board of Control. Our own idea is this. As proposed by Mr. Thompson we would make the sub-division the unit for local self-government, and have a District Board over the Sub-Divisional Boards. The District Board as far as practicable should be made of a representative character. It should consist of members drawn from the head-quarters of the district, and of delegates from the sub-divisions. We would confine the elective system to the Sub-Divisional Boards, but would make the District Board in the first instance nominative, and then self-elective. Thus we would leave it to Government to nominate the first members to the District Board, one-third of whom should retire every three years, and their places should be filled up by elections made by the remaining members. We fear it will not be practicable to have a triple system of elections going on in the same district, that is to say, in the first place for Municipal Committees, in the second place for Sub-Divisional Local Boards, and in the third place for the District Board. A general election for the district would be a serious business, and until our countrymen should become familiar with the new system, perhaps it would be well to confine the elective principle to Sub-Divisional Boards and Municipalities, and to make the District Board tentatively self-elective. Of course the Sub-Divisional Boards should be asked to return delegates to the District Board, and we should give them travelling allowance in order to enable them to attend the meetings of the Board at the head-quarters of the district. Then as regards the Central Board of Control we would make it as much representative as practicable. It is very desirable that all districts should be represented in the Central Board,but that we fear will not for the present be practicable. There are not many native gentlemen in the districts, who having the ability will have also the leisure to attend the Board at Calcutta. As matters now stand our choice should be limited to the Railway districts, and we would pay the travelling expenses of members coming from the districts. Perhaps in the first instance we should be content with delegates from the different Revenue divisions of the province. We would also leave it to Government to nominate a certain number of members from among the non-official communities of Calcutta, both European and Native. Gentlemen living in Calcutta but belonging to different parts of the country may be returned as delegates from the Revenue Divisions in which their family residence or property may lie. The Central Board of Control thus formed may be of a fairly representative character. It will combine in its members a knowledge of most of the districts, and secure in its councils a fair representation of non-official views. The paid official members will perform executive work, while the non-official members, whether nominated or elected, will bring well-informed non-official opinion to bear upon the deliberations of the Board. And such a Board is sure to command the confidence of the public. If it should work well,it might be hereafter elevated into a Provincial Council. The Government would be relieved of much detailed work and will also be free from the odium of arbitrarily interfering with the Local Boards. On the other hand the Government in exceptional cases might be appealed to for redress. We have given a bare outline of our scheme, if it meets with approval we may fill in the details.

ROMESHOPHOBIA.

WHAT Russophobia was to the Serampore *Friend*, Romeshophobia, if we may so express ourselves, it seems, has become to our contemporary of the *Englishman*. The least stir made by Russia was a signal to the Serampore *Friend* that the British Indian empire was in danger. Similarly the appointment of the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal for two months seems to the *Eaglishman* the death-knell of British supremacy in the East. Our unfortunate contemporary was seized with Romeshophobia the moment the rumour got abroad that Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter would be appointed to act for Sir Richard Garth, who was about to take leave. The disease grew more and more violent, and the patient became worse and worse as the rumour neared fruition, but we thought that the crisis had passed after the appointment was actually made. For a time the patient still suffered from congestion of the brain, but he was gradually lulled into sleep, and as the fit did not return the doctors pronounced him all right. But we are exceedingly sorry to observe that there has been a relapse, and although the skilful doctors at No. 19, British Indian Street, and No. 3, Chowringhi, are unwearied in their attention, we doubt whether they will be able to cure the patient permanently. Cannot Babu Sitanath Ghose, who is practising electro-magnetism in this town, try his skill upon this poor patient ?

It is not for us to diagnose the symptoms of the disease. But the predominating symptom seems to be incoherent or wild talk. The patient has so far recovered his sense as to see that however he may rave he cannot prevent the appointment being made, for it is already a *fait accompli*. He says: "The appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to the post of acting Chief Justice is now an accomplished fact, and in view of this circumstance it may seem to some an invidious task to rake up the old subject again and to review afresh the protest we considered it our duty to make at the time when the choice of the Government still remained involved in uncertainty. To allay such apprehension it may at once be assumed that we shall avoid, as far as possible, any further allusion to the purely personal side of this somewhat prickly question." So far the patient is coherent, but in his trance he thinks he has made a grand discovery from past records. Thus he quotes the following from a despatch of Sir Charles Wood written in 1864 regarding the appointment of Justice Norman to officiate for Sir Barnes Peacock. "As this is the first instance of the appointment of an acting Chief Justice under section 7 of Act 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 104, I may observe that, while approving of the arrangement you have made upon the present occasion, I think it right to mention that it was competent to you to appoint a Judge taken from the Civil Service to officiate as Chief Justice, if you had deemed it advisable to do so. Cases may possibly arise where it would be advantageous to appoint a Civil Servant to officiate as Chief Justice, *although there can be no doubt that generally the same reasons that exist for the appointment of a barrister to the office of permanent Chief Justice would apply equally to the temporary appointment.*" The italics are the patient's own. We are next told :

"The portion of this paragraph approving the appointment of a Civilian Judge is made the subject of a "dissent" bearing the signature of Sir Erskine Perry, who reviews the matter at some length and with great minuteness of detail. Further researches have brought to light a second despatch of the year 1868 signed by Sir Stafford Northcote, in which the following pregnant paragraph occurs :—"I desire, however, to call the attention of your Excellency in Council to the remark at the close of the 3rd paragraph of the accompanying despatch addressed by my predecessor, Sir Charles Wood, to the Government of India in July 1864." In this despatch Sir Stafford Northcote sanctions the arrangement made by the Bombay Government appointing Mr. Justice Newton, a Civilian Judge, to the post of officiating Chief Justice, but, like his predecessor, qualifies the nature of this sanction by the paragraph already quoted. Appended to this despatch also is another "dissent" signed by Sir Erskine Perry, Sir George Clerk, and Sir Bartle Frere. If these be the only sources from which the Government of India is supposed to have derived its authority for making the present appointment, it will, we think, be clear to most of our readers that the support afforded by these materials is of the scantiest and most unsatisfactory kind."

Of course when a patient suffers from congestion of the brain his memory cannot be expected to be sound. So we are not surprised to observe that the writer does not see that the embargo which he supposes was put by the despatches of 1864 and 1868 is actually no embargo. It was after the despatch of 1864 Mr. Justice Trevor was appointed to act for Sir Barnes Peacock in 1865, and the Secretary of State would have certainly taken exception to this appointment, if he had thought that it was opposed to his instructions. Similarly it was after the despatch of 1868 Mr. Justice Kemp officiated as Chief Justice in 1871, and Mr. Justice Louis Jackson in 1878, and no objection was taken to those appointments. But more than that. If Sir Charles Wood had really meant that a non-Barrister Judge should not officiate as Chief Justice, why should he have gone out of his way and suggested, "I think it right to mention that it was competent to you to appoint a Judge taken from the Civil Service to officiate as Chief Justice, if you had deemed it advisable to do so. Cases may possibly arise where it would be advantageous to appoint a Civil Servant to officiate as Chief Justice." But we do not blame our contemporary. As long as Romeshophobia will last he cannot be expected to see things in a clear light.

The patient is haunted by the spectre of Indian Supremacy, which is personified in the rotund figure of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter. So he shuts his eyes, and ejaculates :

One remarkable feature noticeable in this method of argument is the assumption that natives of this country are not only eligible, but may demand as a matter of right their appointment to the higher offices of State. Now though we can recognise and cordially admire the laudable ambition which would make the attainment of the higher official appointments the goal of national aspiration, yet we none the less are emphatically of opinion that the final result of this long struggle is still buried in the remote future : nor, seemingly, does the Government, unless we are to judge of its views from this last somewhat eccentric display of its patronage, either by word or action, encourage the belief that these visionary hopes are approaching the time of their speedy fulfilment. The last resolution on local self Government, although opening out to the natives of this country new paths of independent progress, still regulates to a nicety the pressure of hurrying footsteps along these unfrequented ways. Natives, we also are aware, can now be appointed members of the covenanted service, but the order which created this privilege expressly provided that the higher administrative posts should not be within the reach of such officers, a restriction which in Bengal was made the excuse for drawing the line at Joint Magistrates. At present there does not seem to be the slightest reason for believing that natives will shortly find themselves appointed Chief Commissioner of a Province, to the Board of Revenue, or are yet within measurable distance of the *gaddi* at Belvedere and until one or more of these events are likely to occur it would be folly to encourage the belief that so far as the natives of this country are concerned, intellectual capacity is for the future to be the sole passport to the coveted regions of high official dignity.

Again :

We are still somewhat in the dark with regard to the reasons which induced the Government of India to countenance so glaring a departure from the principle so often reiterated both at home and in this country, that the control, superintendence, management and patronage of high official appoint-

ments should remain in the hands of Europeans. If it be urged that, to the Viceroy and his advisers, the assertion of such principle has become unnecessary, and that the principle itself is obsolete, surely the public had some right to expect that so complete a change in the views of Government should have been conveyed to their astonished senses by some less abrupt method than that contained in an appointment which, for the dramatic suddenness of its conception and the bewildering effect of its sensational finale, might fairly be reckoned one of the most successful theatrical displays of the season.

Alas! poor man! What torture of the brain! What writhing! What desparation! Rest, rest, be calm and quiet! England's Supremacy in the East will not go by the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. On the contrary it will become stronger and stronger as British rule in India will be based on unflinching justice! Fear not, fret not!

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE scope of the work of the Education Commission is developing more and more clearly as it is progressing in its labours. And not a little of the life which has been infused in the Commission is due to the fertile and active mind of its President, Dr. Hunter. The evidence taken at Simla was very interesting; Dr. Hunter is now in Lahore, and is being interviewed by various deputations. To the Anjuman-i-Punjab he said, "in the early days of the Education Commission, we sometimes heard that our labours would be hostile to, if not destructive of higher instruction in India. This idea must have been founded on a very curious misapprehension of the facts. Indeed, the constitution of the Commission supplies in itself a sufficient answer to such statements. Of the twenty-one men who make up the Commission, five are the Directors of Public Instruction in their respective Provinces, or have acted in that capacity. Seven others have held, or now hold, high appointments in the Education Department. That Department would, therefore, if these twelve men were unanimous, command a clear majority in the Commission. Three others of the members are the heads of great Colleges in Bengal and Southern India; so that fifteen out of the twenty-one have either held high offices in the Education Department, or are at present engaged in the work of higher education. Under these circumstances, I do not think that the friends of higher education in India need have any cause for apprehension. From another point of view, the Commission is constituted so as to fairly represent, by delegates from each Presidency or Province—First, the educated native community, which knows so well the value of higher education. Second, the Department of Public Instruction, which, by tradition and instinct are the champions of higher education. Third, the aided schools or colleges conducted under the auspices of private persons or by non-official bodies. Fourth, experienced officers of the general administration, who have shown a personal interest in the education of the people." Of course this statement is assuring enough. It cannot be denied that there has been an impression in the public mind that the object of the Commission is to promote primary education at the expense of high education. Dr. Hunter corrects this impression. So far so good. But Dr. Hunter did not tell the meeting where the money is to come from. The whole question after all resolves into a question of rupees, annas and pice. The solution of principles may be left to the good sense of the people and the wisdom of Government if the sinews of war can be secured.

As regards high education Dr. Hunter followed the example of Lord Ripon and preached the doctrine of self-help. He said:

Trust more and more to yourselves. The example of England, in the matter of higher education, is essentially a lesson of self-help. In England, as in India, the ancient instruction of the people was monopolised by the handicraftsman and the priest. The many required to learn some manual trade, and became apprentices; the few aspired to an intellectual culture, and became scholars or disciples. The caste system, with its hereditary occupations gave an even better technical training to the Indian artizan, than the apprentice system of the Plantagenets and Tudors provided for the British craftsman. The English mechanic and the Indian artizan were alike famous for the thoroughness and fidelity of their work. In the higher branches of education, the Brahman, in former times, was to the Indian youth, what the Catholic priest, or the Reformation clergyman was in England Shakespeare himself alludes to schools held in churches. But these old systems of education, by the mastercraftsman and the priest, served their purposes and wore out. Caste hardened in India into a rigid system of ancestral trade; and the apprenticeship system in England sank into what has been condemned, by high authority, as a form of slavery. The Indian Brahman and English clergyman have, in like manner, given place to the secular schoolmaster. We are accustomed to speak of the bounty of monarchs in the establishment of schools. But even if we take the reigns during which such bounty was most munificent, we shall find that the real work of educational endowment was done by the people themselves.

The grant-in-aid system is undoubtedly the best solution of the education question in India in a variety of ways. Its essence is self-help supplemented by State aid. All difficulties about language and religion will be solved by it. Indeed, the grant-in-aid system forms the most distinguishing feature of the policy of the Education Despatch of 1854. The Education Commission cannot add much to it. As regards the religious difficulty Dr. Hunter said: "In the Punjab for example, we have to deal with three great historical creeds—the Hindu, the Mahomedan, and the Sikh. Each of these creeds insist upon a religious training as the basis of all sound education. No feature of ancient Indian civilisation has more strongly impressed the European mind than the spiritual bond between the disciple and his teacher in the Brahman scheme of life. Nearly one-third of the whole books published annually in India are still works on religion. But this question of religion is one which, excepting under the Grant-in-aid system, Government can hardly hope to solve. The State cannot teach the Mahomedan religion at the cost of the Hindu tax-payer, any more than it can teach the Christian religion at the cost of the Mahomedan tax-payer. The solution presented by many of the memorialists and witnesses is a wider extension of the Grant-in-aid system, with a Conscience Clause. Aid all schools, they say, by payments for results tested by standards of secular education. But allow each school to devote a fixed part of its day to the religious instruction of such children as desire to obtain it, according to their own forms of belief." We entirely agree. As regards the language question Dr. Hunter remarked:

The first point suggested by the mass of information thus placed before the Commission is the fundamental character of the problems involved. In England, the great educational question has, for many years, narrowed itself to a conflict between what may be called the sectarian and the secular views of popular instruction. In the Punjab, the fundamental question of the language in which instruction should be given is still unsolved. You know that the language hitherto adopted as the vehicle of instruction is Urdu. It is not for me to express an opinion at present on the expediency of this method. Sixty thousand persons, largely made up of the less wealthy classes have petitionsd in favour of introducing the real vernacular of the Punjab, at any rate in the village schools. On the other hand, forty thousand persons, largely representing the official classes and the section of the community educated on the present system, have petitioned in favour of the continuance of Urdu, at any rate in the Middle and upper schools. Some of the witnesses and Associations have presented, as their solution of the problem, the extension of the existing method, by giving Grants-in-aid to all schools which come up to a fair standard, and allowing them to teach in any vernacular language for which there was a local demand.

But the main question which remains unanswered is the question of ways and means. The Government of India has cut off its resources by remitting three millions of reveuue by the repeal of commercial taxes. How will it find means to provide for primary education? If it has not money to give, the Education Commission is then a farce, and its labours are so much waste of public time.

5

THE IRON INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

THE Government of India has taken another important step in the encouragement of private enterprise. It has come forward to stimulate the iron industry of India. The Resolution of Government is conceived in a liberal and practical spirit. It thus begins:

The Government of India have, for some time past, had, under special consideration, the importance of developing an iron industry in India. The advantages, which such a development would afford to both the State and the public, by cheapening the cost of railway construction and maintenance, and of works for improving the water-supply, by substituting metal for more perishable materials in buildings, by reducing the home charges, and their concomitant loss by exchange, by creating for the population non-agricultural employment, and by increasing the means for the profitable investment of capital, are too well-known to require lengthened exposition.

Iron ores are to be found in different parts of the country. As the Resolution says, in Assam, Kooch Behar, Burma, and the Kumaon ranges, the prospects are promising to a greater or less extent. In Lower Bengal, the Raniganj district, Sonthalia and Chota Nagpore; in the Central Provinces, Sumbulpore and Chanda; in Central India, the ranges near Gwalior; and in the Punjab, numerous localities are found to be specially endowed with all the requisites for the successful production of iron. In quality, the Indian ores are mostly found to be extremely pure, and where the proportion of phosphorous and other impurities is large, recently invented processes have removed all obstacles to their successful limination. Accordingly the Government of India says, "nothing appears to be necessary, in order to attract private enterprise to so eligible an opening, except the collection and diffusion of sufficient information, and the grant of such facilities, as the State may legitimately, and reasonably, afford to a young and growing industry." But private capitalists have not hitherto been successful in this line of enterprise. The Government of India justly remark:

The amount required might, perhaps, be beyond the local resources of the Calcutta, or Bombay, money markets and the investment uncongenial to those in Europe with whom those markets are connected in their ordinary mercantile transactions. England must likewise be looked to, and those capitalists in England, whose knowledge and resources are specially directed to the iron industry, towards the development of the industry in the Raniganj district.

The attention of the Government has, in the first instance, been directed to this subject in consequence of the fact that a private company was established a few years ago near Burrakur, but after a short time it fell into difficulties from causes which need not be related, and was obliged to suspend operations.

The Government of India now propose to restore the Bengal Iron works to private enterprise:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to announce that they will be re-transferred for that sum, together with any further indispensable outlay to any parties, who may establish satisfactorily that they are in the possession of sufficient skill and resources, and are *bona fide* prepared to carry on the manufacture of iron and steel upon a scale commensurate with the probable needs of that portion of British India, which is within reasonable distance of the works.

His Excellency in Council will further be prepared to enter into an engagement, if so desired, to take annually for ten years at fixed prices to be previously agreed upon not less than a certain weight of the company's manufactures. This weight will be determined with reference to the average requirements of the Government for railways and other public works in the territory to the north and east of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Mogulserai.

In view of the importance of fully developing at the earliest possible date the resources of India in coal and iron, and of the necessity of unity and vigor of action to this end, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Department of Public Works of the Government of India shall be the initiating department in relation to the utilisation of these minerals, subject to the customary general control of the Department of Finance and Commerce in matters of contract and expenditure, and to the usual consultation of the Revenue or Political Department on any matter in

which they may be respectively concerned. Those departments, on the other hand, as also all Local Governments and Administrations, should, by the collection of information, or otherwise, co-operate with the Department of Public Works. towards the attainment of the end in view.

Here is a new field for our countrymen. If they will combine and work the ores they will not only enrich themselves but will also enrich the country. They will also open a wide field of industry to the labouring population of the Indian continent.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

WE have before us the Resolutions of the Government of India, Public Works Department, on the administration report of irrigation works in the Madras Presidency for 1880-81. The report, we are told, cannot be considered a review of the operations of the Irrigation Department in Madras during 1880-81, because owing to the want of agreement between the financial and revenue years, the figures representing income and areas irrigated have been given for 1879-80 only, while the expenditure is given for 1880-81. In judging of the financial position and prospects of irrigation works in Madras we are, therefore, placed at a great disadvantage. The Government of India observes: "In acknowledging the Administration Report of 1878-79, it was pointed out by the Government of India that no useful comparison of results is possible when the charges are shown for one year and the revenue for another; and the Government of Madras was requested to ensure the exhibition in future of outlay and income for the same year, as is done in the Revenue Reports submitted by all other Local Governments. Even admitting the want of agreement between the revenue and financial years, the Government is unable to understand why the outlay of the financial year should not be compared with the income of the revenue corresponding most nearly with it, instead of the income of a previous financial year with which the outlay has no connection whatever; and it is hoped that this may be done in future." It is strange that even in such a small and unimportant matter as the exhibition of the financial results of an investment in a business-like and intelligible manner, the benighted Presidency should be behind the other Presidencies and provinces of the empire.

The Productive Public Works of irrigation and navigation in the Madras Presidency contain the following system :—(1) Godaveri Delta system ;(2) Kristna Delta system; (3) Pennaranicut Delta system; (4) Kavan Delta system; (5) Srivai Kanthana anicut. Capital and Revenue accounts are also kept for three other systems of irrigation, although they are not classed as Productive Public Works. There are also 61 other irrigation and navigation works in Madras under the charge of the Irrigation Department, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The remaining works of irrigation in the Presidency are divided into two classes—Imperial and Minor; the former class being maintained by the Public Works Department, and the latter by villagers under the control of the Revenue Department. The direct capital expenditure incurred upon the eight systems mentioned above up to the close of 1879-8 amounted nearly to two crores of rupees; but the indirect capital outlay to the end of the same year is not known. The maintenance charges of 1879-80 were Rs. 9,47,893, but the charges in the Civil Department for collection of land revenue due to irrigation works are not known. The gross revenue of all the works was Rs. 2,13,28,862 assessed on an irrigated area of 5,489,297 acres. It is not explained what proportion of the total gross revenue was direct, that is to say, derived from water-rates assessed on the irrigated area, and what proportion was indirect, or in other words, increased land revenue due to irrigation works. There is, again, nothing to show the capital outlay on the irrigation works in the Presidency for which capital accounts are not kept. In these circumstances it is impossible to form a correct judgment upon the financial results of irrigation works in the Madras Presidency. The mere figures of the total gross revenue yielded by the works are not enough for this purpose. The direct revenue and the charges of maintenance and collection should have been shown clearly and separately. The area irrigated during 1880-81 by the eight systems mentioned is returned at 1,783,345 acres; whereas the gross revenue of Rs. 2,13,28,862 is stated in the report to have been assessed on an irrigated area of 5,489,297 acres or more than treble the area irrigated by the eight systems, the direct capital outlay upon which is stated at two crores of rupees. The revenue assessed on the area irrigated by the eight systems is given at Rs. 78,94,094. But even then it is impossible to form a correct judgment on the exact position of these eight systems, because their indirect capital outlay and the charges in the civil department for collection of the land revenue due to irrigation are not known.

We now turn to examine the position and prospects of each system separately. The net earnings of the Godaveri Canals for 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 14,35,434, which yielded a return of 13·3 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year, which is given at Rs. 1,06,47,713. But the Government of India is not sure that these figures are correct. The estimated area of ultimate irrigation on the Godaveri Canals is about 607,000 acres, and the area actually irrigated during 1880-81 was 526,585 acres. When this system is completed the total length of canal channel will be about 503 miles, of which 458 miles are at present in operation. The Kistna Delta system of canals is not in such an advanced state of completion as that of the Godaveri, only 277 miles of canal having been finished out of an intended total of 348 miles. The total estimated cost of the completed canals is Rs. 139 lakhs for direct charges only. The ultimate revenue is estimated at about 14 lakhs. The net earnings of the canals now in operation yielded about 10 per cent. upon the direct capital outlay to the end of 1880-81. The area of irrigation ultimately attainable is estimated at 470,000 acres, the area now irrigated being 274,573 acres. The Pennar Delta works were originally designed to supply irrigation to 64,000 acres of land; but the area irrigated during 1878-79 was 56,446 acres. The Government of India observes that there is no capital account for these works owing to want of completion estimates. The financial position of the Pennar Delta works cannot, therefore, be determined. The direct capital expenditure upon the Kaveri Delta works up to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 10,17,174, and a further estimate amounting to Rs. 6,88,000 has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The average net revenue of these works for 1878-79 and 1879-81 amounted to 77 per cent., upon the direct capital outlay to end of 1880-81. The indirect revenue of the Kaveri Delta works, it should, however, be borne in mind, exceeds the direct receipts. Estimates for the completion of the Srivai Kantham anicut have not yet been received by the Government of India; but it appears that the net revenue of 1879-80 yielded a little more than one per cent. on the direct capital outlay up to end of 1880-81. Of the three systems of irrigation which are not classed as Productive Public Works but for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, the Chambrambakam tank is a large reservoir, about 14 miles from Madras, which has been formed by enlarging an old Native tank. Only the recent particulars of the area irrigated by, and increase of land revenue due to, the tank are available; but it is estimated that it irrigates about 15,660 acres, yielding a return of Rs. 67,942. If the estimate prove to be correct, the net returns will be about 9 per cent. on the total direct capital outlay. The direct capital outlay on the Polaranicut to end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 16,57,191, and a further outlay of Rs. 25,000 will be required to complete the works. The average net revenue of 1878-79 and 1879-81 yielded about 4¾ per cent. on the direct capital outlay to the end of 1880-81; and if Rs. 1,02,000 may be assumed as representing the indirect receipt of the works, the net revenue of 1880-81 yielded nearly 2¾ per cent. on the direct capital outlay to the end of the year. The direct capital outlay on the Palondorai anicut to end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 2,90,262 and a further expenditure of Rs. 32,000 will be required to complete the works. The Government of India admits that this is not a prosperous undertaking, as it does not pay its working expenses. The direct capital outlay during 1880-81 upon irrigation works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 5,63,461, while Rs. 64,005 were spent on works classed as "Imperial," and Rs. 87,078 on works classed as "Minor." There is nothing in the Resolution before us to show the financial position of these three classes of works. The Government of India remarks that owing to a variety of causes the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works have proved a failure. The returns from irrigation have hitherto been insufficient to cover even the working expenses of the canal, except in the famine years of 1876-77 and 1877-78 during which there was naturally a considerable extension of irrigation. The total direct expenditure on the work to the end of 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 1,16,69,077. It should be remembered that these works were originally constructed with capital raised in England, but they were subsequently purchased by the Government. The annual loss on these works is about 50 lakhs of rupees.

From the facts and figures given above it will be seen that the irrigation works on the deltas of the Godaveri, Kistna and Kaveri and the Chambrambakam tank, which is a restored Native work, have proved really productive. These works having been constructed under exceptionally favourable conditions; no conclusions as to the remunerative character of Indian irrigation works generally can be built upon their success. The Kaveri anicut which yields such a handsome return as 77 per cent. has been restored by British agency at a small expenditure which represents nothing like its real cost.

THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE

APROPOS of the state of things in Egypt we propose to give a brief statement of the Armies and Navies of Europe :

Hungary-Austria.—The standing Army of Austria-Hungary is formed on the Prussian system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the Army of the Reserve, with the further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr. The Military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the Standing Army, the Landwehr, and the Landsturm :

Population. 1880.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves. 1881.	Navy. 1881.
37,741,434	267,814 Navy. 6,179	1,086,933	14 Ironclads. 29 Unarmoured.

Belgium.—The standing Army of Belgium is formed by Conscription, to which every able-bodied man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which two thirds are allowed in furlough :

Population. 1879.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves. 1881.
5,536,654.	46,272.	103,683.

Denmark.—The Army and Navy of Denmark consist, according to a law of reorganisation passed by the Rigsdag in 1867, of all able-bodied men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years, and their time of service is 16 years. They are liable to serve for eight years in the regular Army, and for eight years subsequently in the Reserves. The navy is recruited by conscription from the coast population :

Population. 1880.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves. 1881.	Navy.
2,099,400	34,551 Navy. 1,256	49,780.	9 Ironclads. 24 Unarmoured.

France.—The Military Forces of France are based on a new "loi sur le recruitment" passed in 1872, and supplemented in 1875 which enacts universal liability to arms from the age of 20 to that of 40 years. Every Frenchman not declared unfit for Military service must serve five years in the "armee active," four years in the "reserve de l'armee active," five years in the "armee territoriale," and six years in the "reserve de l'armee territoriale."

By the same law the time of service in the navy is five years in the active, and four years in the reserve.

At the expiration of these nine years, the men pass in the territorial army, where they remain until the age of forty.

To this principle of universal liability to arms, there are various exemptions, which apply mainly to pupils, and teachers in public schools, professors, ecclesiastics, and members of Municipal Councils, all of which are subject to revision by Military Councils :

Population.	Standing army 1881.	Standing army and reserves.	Nvy.
1876.			
36,9o5,788.	495,88o.	2,423,164.	59 Ironclads.
	Navy.		264 Unarmoured.
	42,731		

The German Empire.—The Prussian obligation (according to the law of 1871) to serve in the Army is extended to the whole Empire. Every German capable of bearing arms has to serve in the standing army for seven years—as a rule from the end of the twentieth till the commencement of the twenty-eighth year of his age. Three of these seven years he must spend in active service, and the remainder in the Reserve ; after quitting the latter he forms part of the Landwehr for five years more. The maritime population is exempt from these obligations, but has to furnish a naval force.

In 1875 a new Force called the Landsturm was created, comprising able-bodied men to the age of 42, who are not already in the Standing Army, Landwehr or Marine.

The whole of these Land Forces forms a United Army under the orders of the Emperor, and must unconditionally obey the oath of fidelity.

The following figures embrace the whole of the German Empire :—

Population.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves.	Navy.
188o.			
45,194,172	449,257	1,769,1o4	22 Ironclads.
	Navy.		59 Unarmoured.
	15,o99		

Great Britain and Ireland.—The maintenance of a Standing Army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. The number of troops, as well as the cost of the services, have to be sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. In addition to the Standing Army and its Reserves, there are the following Auxiliary Forces—the Militia, the Yeomanry, the Volunteers, and the enrolled Pensioners :

Population.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves. 1881.	Navy. 1881.
35,246,562	131,859	575,262	75 Iron clads.
	Navy.		360 Unarmoured.
	79,250.		

Greece.—The Army of Greece, like that of Germany, is based on the principle of universal liability to arms. The army is recruited by lot from all capable of serving, with the alternative, which is largely used, of providing a substitute. The term of active service in the Regular Army is fixed at three years, and of service in the Reserves at six, and in the Militia at ten years :

	Population. 1881.	Standing army.	Standing army and reserves,	Navy.
	1,679,775	12,805	82,o76	2 Ironclads.
New Territory	388,ooo	Navy. 653		13 Unarmoured.
	2,o67,775			

Italy.—The general law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present Military Organisation of the kingdom of Italy. The period of service, or liability to serve, is from 21 to 40 years of age. The annual levy is divided by lot into two classes, with different periods of service : the first, eight years in the army, four in the active militia, and the rest of their time in the local militia ; the second has the same liabilities, but is only called up for five months' training :

Population.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves, 1881	Navy.
1879.			
28,427,o91	736,5o2	1,718,933	18 Ironclads.
	Navy.		49 Unarmoured.
	15,o55		

Holland.—The Army of the Neitherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, and there is also a Militia. The men drawn by conscription at the age of 20 have to serve five years.

The Militia is divided into the active, and reserve, the former comprising those between the ages of 25 and 34, the latter from 35 to 50.

There is besides, the Landsturm, or levy *en massee* of all citizens from 19 to 50 years, capable of bearing arms, and who do not belong to either categories named before :

Population	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves. 1881.	Navy.
1880.			
4,o6o,58o	65,111	175,111	19 Ironclads.
	Navy.		84 Unarmoured.
	15,914		

Norway.—The troops of Norway raised mainly by conscription, and, to a small extent, by enlistment. By the laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and 1876, the land forces are divided into the Line, the Landwehr, raised for the defence of the country, and the Landsturm, liable to be called out in case of great danger as a final levy. Every man on reaching 21 years is liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern provinces of the kingdom. The nominal term of service is ten years, seven in the Line and three in the Landwehr, and at the end of this period each subject belongs to the Landsturm until the age of 50 years.

All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports between the ages of 22 and 35, are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, or the naval militia, and are liable to maritime conscription :

Population. 1875	Standing army.	Standing army and reserves.	Navy.
1,8o6,ooo	13,ooo	40,700	4 Ironclads.
	Navy.		31 Unarmoured.
	3500		

Portugal.—The Army of Portugal consists of the Standing Army and the Militia, and is formed partly by conscription, and partly by enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about £80, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which, five have to be spent in the regular Army and three in the Militia :

Population. 1878.	Army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves.	Navy.
4,745,124.	32,634	76,790	1 Ironclad
	Navy.		25 Unarmoured.
	3307		

Roumania.—The Military Forces of Roumania are divided into five classes, the Standing Army, Territorial Army, Militia, National Guard, and the Landsturm, with Reserves for each. All Roumanias between the age of 20 and 46 are liable to serve four years in the Standing Army, four years in its Reserves, six years in the Territorial Army, and two in its Reserve :

Population. 1876.	Army peace footing.	Permanent army and reserves.
5,376,000	18,532	107,000

Russia.—The armed forces of Russia, according to the law of 1872, are obtained by conscription, to which all men from 20 to 40 years capable of bearing arms are liable ; the purchase of exemptions or of substitutes, is nominally prohibited, but has hitherto been permitted. The period of service is fifteen years ; six years in the Standing Army, and nine in the Reserves.

The duration of service in the Navy is fixed at ten years, seven in the active and three in the Reserve :

Population, 1878.	Standing army, regular and irregular, 1881.	Standing army and Reserves. 1881.	Navy.
80,176,262	974,771	2,427,853	30 Ironclads.
	Navy.		194 Unarmoured.
	30,174		

Servia.—The Army of Servia consists of the Permanent and the National Army. By the decree of 1879, the troops are obliged to remain four years instead of two, and this increases the permanent army to nearly 50,000 men, and the Reserves have been increased by 90,000 men, which makes effective for war 265,000 men :

Population. 1881.	Standing army.	Standing army and reserves.
1,700,211	50,000	265,000.

Spain.—The Army of Spain was re-organisd in 1878, the obligation to serve being general for eight years, and consists of a permanent Army, in which all Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to serve for four years ; an active Reserve, but without pay, composed of all men who have served their four years in the permanent Army, and the sedentary Reserve which consists of men who are not in the two preceding forces :

Population, Dec. 31, 1877.	Standing army, Including colonies	Standing army and Reserves.	Navy.
16,625,860	190,000	450,000	10 Ironclads.
	Navy, 1881.		125 Unarmoured.
	21,407		

Sweden—The foundation of the Swedish Army dates from the time of Charles IX. It is composed of three distinct classes of troops, the *Varfvade*, or enlisted troops, the *Indelta*, or National militia. and *Bevaring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 20 and 25 years (the law of substitution being abolished). In addition there are the Gothland Militia, and the Rifle Unions, commonly called Volunteers, who, in time of war, are compelled to place themselves under the command of the Military authorities.

The Navy is divided into the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, and the Bevaring, or Militia :

Population.	Standing army,	Standing army and reserves,	Navy.
Dec. 31, 1879.	1881.	1881.	
4,578,902	41,280	202,783	14 Ironclads.
	Navy.		117 Unarmoured.
	5,925		

Switzerland.—The laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a Standing Army within the limits of the confederation. To provide, however, for the defence of the country every citizen is required to bear arms. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the Constitution of 1874, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the Federal Army, which is composed of the "Auszug" of men from 20 to 32 years, and of the Landwehr which includes all men from 33 to 44 years :

Population. 1880.	Federal army. 1881.	Regular army and landwehr. 1881.
2,346,102	117,500	210,495.

Turkey,—The Military Forces of the Ottoman Empire comprise three classes of troops, namely : Nizam or Active Army ; Redif, or Landwehr ; and the Mouhstafiz, or Landsturm. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans for a period of twenty years, ten years in the Nizam, four in the Redif, and six in the Mouhstafiz ; exemption being allowed to the inhabitants of Constantinople, and the island of Crete, according to an old established privilege. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax of £23.

The Navy has been considerably weakened by losses during the late war, and by the sale of several Ironclads to England.

The following figures embrace the Turkish Empire, re-organised under the Treaty of Berlin, but excluding Egypt, and the Asiatic possessions of the Empire :—

Population. 1881.	Standing army. 1881.	Standing army and reserves	Navy.
21,500,000	160,417	610,200	3 Ironclads.
	Navy.		22 Unarmoured.

EGYPT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT BOMBAY].

WE have been having quite exciting times of it here lately what with the Egyptian expedition and the controversy raised by the Bishop's Pastoral on the subject of the remarriage of people, who have been divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

I as a Christian, and please God a true one, desire to join with Mahomedan and Hindu in bringing into union our religious as well as our social interests.

The more I think of and study the religions of nations the more convinced I become that we all started from a common foundation and that it is time and *mankind* that have alloyed the purity of the universal religion that once existed.

All but Atheists acknowledge an Almighty God, and few are inclined to dispute the justice or authenticity of His laws, but each individual has his or her peculiar views regarding the incarnation of the Almighty, and consequently we have a divergence of faith, and opinions ; and this gives rise to a bitterness between many good men that should surely not exist if they would subordinate their pride of creed to common sense and the Spirit of God's Word as known to Hindus, Musalmans and Christians alike.

We live in stirring times. This Egyptian business tends to a fulfilment of the prophecy that strangely enough seems to have attracted little attention.

If your thoughtful readers will turn to the XIX Chapter of Isaiah you will find the following prophecy:

"The burden of Egypt. Behold the Lord rideth upon a swift cloud and shall come into Egypt: and the idols of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it. And I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians: and they shall fight every one against his brother and every one against his neighbour, city against city and kingdom against kingdom.

And the spirit of Egypt shall fail in the midst thereof and I will destroy the counsel thereof &c.

And the Egyptians will I give over into the hand of a cruel Lord ; and a fierce king shall rule over them &c.

And the waters shall fall from the sea and rivers shall be wasted and dried up and they shall turn the rivers far away and the brooks of defence shall be dried up, the reeds and flags shall wither &c."

You may if you like, sir, copy the whole chapter, it is not uninstructive and viewed in the light of what is going on to-day it is marvellous.

One verse alone the 14th refers to Araby Bey. The Lord hath mingled a perverse spirit in the midst thereof: and they have caused Egypt to err in every work thereof &c. Then the chapter goes on to say, "In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan."

It would be interesting to receive communications on this point—What 5 cities in Egypt to day speak the language of Canaan. Doubtless there are five, for Egypt is close to and in constant communication with Canaan.

In connection with Isaiah's prophecy concerning Egypt it is most interesting to trace how literally his words are being fulfilled, and we have every reason

to believe that all his statements regarding that country will come to pass, but the most curious part of the whole matter in his reference to the return of the Jewish nation to Jerusalem which you will find in the XI chapter of the same book, and a seeming reference to the Euphrates Valley Railway.

You are aware that in the present day a very rigorous effort is being made to induce the Jews to return to Palestine and that the persecutions they are suffering in all countries(save "the Isles," by which we think Great Britain is meant, and who the prophet says is to help the Jews,) is influencing an exodus in no small degree.

Facts are stubborn things, and when we find actual facts agreeing with predictions made long long ago we must accept them.

Your exchanges will have given you full information regarding the Egyptian expedition, so it is not much use my making remarks on it, but the general impression here seems to be that by the time it gets to Egypt the trouble will be over and that we shall have spent a lot of money for nothing.

General surprise is expressed that Araby after being declared a rebel did not avail himself of the opportunities offered him to block the canal.

In this matter he has shown an amount of discretion that speaks well for him, but at the same time I'm not sure that he acted wisely under the circumstances.

As the General of an opposing force he was entitled to all the courtesies of modern warfare and any act of his that obstructed so important an international highway as the Suez Canal would have been an act highly to be condemned.

As a Rebel, however, Araby's only chance of making terms is to render that self-same canal untenable, and he could easily do this if he chose.

I do not at all agree with the majority in condemning Araby. I think him a Patriot and a man who opposed the joint control as an insult to his nation. The *Bombay Gazette's* correspondent who staid in Alexandria during the bombardment fully testifies to the fact that the officers of the army strove to restrain their men and to behave like gentlemen acting under the rules of modern warfare, and this being the case I think we should respect Araby and treat him as no rebel or fanatic but as a man honorably striving to do his best for his own country.

Proclaiming him a rebel I consider gives him full authority to do any and every outrage he pleases and I wonder at the persistence of Government in forcing on the Turkish Sultan so repugnant an action as the declaration they now seek to extort from him

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE NEWS from Egypt is of an assuring character. There was an engagement between British troops and Arabi's advanced guard near Ramleh. We are told that "our men drove back the enemy's advanced post, and compelled them to deploy their whole force available in front of Kafredowar. The enemy's guns were silenced by our fire; their Infantry held their ground tenaciously. The Marines who were on the right, commanded by Sir A. Alison, fought splendidly, although they suffered somewhat, and drove the enemy back to their second lines. The object of this reconnaisance in force having been gained, the British slowly withdrew at nightfall." So after all this was not a very grand victory. There has been no further engagement. Turkey has agreed to a military convention with England. We hope we may now look forward to a peaceful solution of the Egyptian problem.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following item of Parliamentary intelligence:

Chaplains and Churches in India.

Mr. Baxter asked the Secretary of State for India if he would suspend the appointments of chaplains in that country, and direct that no grants not already promised be given out of public revenues for the building or repair of churches until the Government of India had had an opportunity of reporting on the complaints which have been made on this subject, and the changes which may be desirable in the present system.

The Marquis of Hartington replied that this subject had been engaging the attention of the Government of India, but they had not yet been able to come to any definite conclusion upon it. Under these circumstances he did not think it would be a convenient course that he should give an undertaking to the effect asked for by his right hon. friend.

Lord Ripon's reign will be gratefully remembered by the people of India for many acts of reform and beneficence. May we venture to express a hope that his Lordship will lay the millons of India under a fresh obligation by disestablishing the Indian Church.

AS IN THE Affghan War so in the Egyptian War the Native Princes and Chiefs have come forward with loyal offers of aid to our Government. We have received the following messages from the Press Commissioner's Office on the subject:

Offers of aid to Indian Government in connection with Egyptian disturbances have been made by States of Nepal, Kashmere, Pattiala, Dhar, Jhind, Nabha, Kuppoorthulla and Malerkotta.

10*th*.—The Nawab of Bhawulpore has offered to furnish a contingent for service in Egypt.

WE HEAR that the question of the salary to which Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter is entitled while performing the duties of Chief Justice has been the subject of correspondence between the Accountant General of Bengal and the Financial Department. Under a recent ruling if an officer takes charge of an office at the same station, where he may be employed, he is not entitled to increased allowance for the first thirty days. The question was whether Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter's case would come under this category, and whether his salary should be liable to one-third deduction, because he is a native. The Accountant-General has given his opinion that the rule regarding charge allowance does not apply to the Judges of the High Court, and that Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter does not come under the orders of the Secretary of State sanctioning two-thirds salary for Native Judges of the Court, as he had been appointed to the bench anterior to those orders.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S tour seems to be bearing fruit. The first station marked on the programme of the tour was Khulna, and to get there, as a correspondent says, necessitated a long detour through the Sunderbuns. The correspondent writes: "Mr. Rivers Thompson has given orders for the improvement of the worst part of the steamer route. The celebrated "Fiddler's Elbow" will soon be but a tradition, as the sharp angle round which it is now impossible to steer a long steamer or flat without coming in contact with the banks will be cut off. The bad turn at the junction of the Bhola and Patemaree Khalls is also to be improved. The entrance of the Damoodar Khall at the subdivisional station of Firozpore will be marked out with buoys, and the crooked turn near Balajur Hat at the junction of the Sutorea and Jungatea Khalls is also to be improved by dredging. The cost of these works which are ordered to be taken in hand will be about Rs. 32,000. Some other improvements both in the steamer and boat routes are under consideration." From Khulna His Honor proceeded to Burrisal. We have received the following account of His Honor's visit from a correspondent dated the 9th instance:

The Lieutenant-Governor and party reached Burrisal at about 1 P.M. last Sunday and left very early this morning. The weather was very foul last Saturday and it was feared that it will continue so during His Honor's stay. But luckily the weather cleared up in time just sufficiently to allow the arrangements for the reception to be carried out. Between 5 and 6 hundred rupees were subscribed for and the Municipality contributed to increase the sum. Several arches were put up in the streets and the jetty was extended and prettily decorated with flags and leaves. No demonstration was expected on Sunday, nevertheless a goodly number of persons had gathered at the landing place. His Honor and suite quietly walked to and from the church in the afternoon. On Monday His Honor took a drive along the river side and in the afternoon inspected the Police office, the Treasury, the Judge's Court, the Munsiff's Court house and the Jail. On Tuesday afternoon His Honor visited the District School and the Girls School. At the latter place the party was entertained with a song, a translation of which was furnished. On board the *Rohtas* the self-Government conference took place on Monday forenoon, and sundry memorials presented by the pleaders on Tuesday forenoon. There was an 'At Home party' on board on both the evenings, on which occasions the steamer and the yacht were tastefully illuminated, as also the river-side road. His Honor with suite was kind to all and his smiling and sympathising face fully justified the outburst of public feeling, which greeted him. The largeness of number led to the division into two separate parties, but no invidious distinction was observed. Europeans and Natives, officials and non-officials, were fairly mixed on both the nights. A display of fire-works took place on Monday evening, but the weather interfered with its success. Many important questions besides self-Government *viz*: telegraphic communication and steamer service were taken up and the result is very likely to be satisfactory. A new Civil Court house will soon be built in a convenient site. The Girls School will receive Government patronage. The bar library will get a local habitation and His Honor has promised to make over lawbooks to the same.

On the 9th instant His Honor left Burrisal for Dacca, where he will make a somewhat long stay. He will leave for Mymensing on the 15th instant.

WE ARE glad to learn that European gentlemen of good position are coming forward for the next municipal elections. We understand that Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Dr. Cayley, and Mr. Peterson have consented to stand as candidates for election for Ward. No. 17. We are exceedingly glad to see that Mr. Reynolds, who was elected at the first election, has come forward again. He will be a tower of strength to the Corporation. We hope his good example will induce independent European gentlemen of position and ability to stand for election. Are there not even a few men in the ranks of our merchant princes, of the trading community, and of the bar, public-spirited enough to come forward and devote a portion of their time to the work of the town, which keeps them in affluence? They would contribute to the usefulness of the Corporation raise its tone by their genuine John Bull spirit, and independent bearing, and enhance its prestige and good name. We observe that the Eurasian Association are moving for the election of Eurasian gentlemen. This is perfectly legitimate, but we wish they would work without bringing race-feeling into play. The terms of their requisition published in the papers we are sorry to say somewhat smack of this feeling.

DACCA HAD a second meeting on the subject of Local Self-Government, which was convened by Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate. Mr. Wetmacott delivered a long address, which was conceived in a liberal spirit. He bore ungrudging testimony to the efficient working of the existing municipal system. He said, "the interest in public affairs taken by these Municipal Commissioners raised indifferent hopes in various quarters, but my experience of them, principally in Dinajpur, was decidedly favourable. I have heard jokes very often about Municipal Commissioners, whose only contribution to this body was *jo hookum*, but I confess I have generally had to deal with men of a much more independent stamp." He, however, added, "I have tried to make over especial works to Sub-Committees consisting of non-official natives, but I confess I have generally been disappointed and found the works not done." Mr. Westmacott then reviewed the history of Municipal Government in Bengal, and remarked:

In 1876 it was enacted that wherever one-third of the rate-payers in any Municipality expressed a wish for the introduction of the elective system, that system was to be permitted. Of this privilege, Dacca does not appear to have availed herself and in this as well as in the neglect of the Ward Sub-Committees, Dacca does not appear to have taken the lead which I should have expected. I hear a great deal of the gratitude with which the boon of self Government is to be acknowledged but for the last six years Dacca might have elected her own Municipal Commissioners and has neglected to do so. For the last six years you have had this system within your reach, if you would only stretch out your hands for it, and I do not understand why it should be hailed as a boon, conferred now for the first time.

While we do not question the statement of Mr. Westmacott, we must confess that he has not done justice to the spirit of Lord Ripon's Resolutions on the subject of local self-government. It is true that the Municipal Act of 1876 contains a provision permitting the introduction of the elective system, but it practically remained a dead letter, because the Government did not sympathize with it. It will be to the lasting honor of Lord Ripon that his Lordship has propounded the subject in a truly statesmanlike and liberal spirit, and thrown his heart and soul into it. If it had not been for the personal interest, which his Lordship takes in this vitally important question, we fear it would have remained unnoticed as heretofore. Mr. Westmacott expressed himself strongly in favour of the elective system, but he made one statement, which has filled us with pain. He said that as a beginning he had invited the rate-payers of a particular ward of the Dacca Municipality to elect some members, but strange to say up to this moment no electors have applied for registration and no candidates have notified their wish to stand. Mr. Westmacott remarked:

It is true that the great bulk of the people must be ignorant of electioneering and electioneerings are as yet

scarcely to be found in India, but I should have expected that some qualified persons would be found willing to represent their fellow-citizens and administer public business on their behalf, that they would urge on the electors to register their names and eventually to fill up their voting papers at the poll. If it is impossible to find candidates and electors in a single ward, I don't see where you will find a third of the ratepayers as ready to ask for an elective system? I have heard that candidates are deterred from coming forward by a superstition that it will be injurious to their *ijut* if they fail of their election; that it will injure their *ijut* even to ask of electors for their votes. What is this *ijut* which is injured by defeat? If a lost election is dishonour, more than half of the public men are dishonoured but that is not so.

Quite so. Really this is disheartening. While advocating the introduction of the elective system Mr. Westmacott advised the meeting to defer the prayer for the election of Chairman. He was of opinion that this privilege should be extended after the members had acquired sufficient experience. But as far as we can judge from a distance, Dacca is already ripe for this privilege.

THERE ARE but few educated natives attached to the Geological Survey. Somehow or other there is a prejudice against their employment in this branch of the public service. Of the few educated natives, actually employed in this department, there are two Sikh gentlemen, who seem to be doing excellent work. The records of the Geological Survey, Vol. XIV. Part IV. contain some account of the useful work done by one of them, Hiralal. In a paper entitled Notes on the South Rewah Gondwana Basin, Mr. T. W. H. Hughes thus acknowledges the services of his assistant:

I was accompanied throughout the whole of the working period by Sub-Assistant Hira Lal, who undertook special task of tracing the boundaries of the trap and of the Lameta group. But where these fomations happened to be beyond reach of our different camping grounds, he attacked the Talchirs and granite and prospected industriously for coal seams. My paper contains our joint observations, and I wish to make such encouraging acknowledgment of his assistance as his labours deserve.

Hiralal made a very important discovery at Umaria. Of the seam there discovered Mr. Hughes writes:

To determine its age, which, however, from the first I inclined to think was Barakar, Hira Lal and myself searched assiduously for fossils; we found none with the coal, but in some grey, slightly carbonaceous argillaceous shale, a few feet below it, Hira Lal was fortunate enough to hit the right slab on the head and brought to light a few leaves and stems belonging to the genera *Gangamopteris*, *Glossopteris* and *Phyllotheca*, which satisfactorily proved that the coal was *not* of Jabalpur age as had once been surmised.

Going down the Kulharia nala (on the banks of which are the two villages just referred to), the finest seam in the Sohagpur district was discovered by Hira Lal at the confluence with the Jhiria stream.

Again:

Lameta.—The tracing of the Lameta boundaries was under the special care of Hira Lall, and the task kept him hard at work for some weeks.

We congratulate Mr. Hiralal on his success. Surely the excellent work done by the Native Assistants in the geological Survey ought to induce the Government to encourage educated natives to enter this department.

IN THIS month nominations are made by the Local Governments for appointment to the Civil Service. We do not know who are the candidates this year, but we have heard the names of two, who are certainly eligible persons. The first candidate is Babu Ashutosh Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Malda, whose qualifications are thus set forth in his own application:

As for my antecedents, I have the honor to state that, having succeeded in taking a high place in all the examinations of the Calcutta University and in obtaining my M. A. degree from the Presidency College in 1879, I was appointed Officiating Lecturer of Mathematics for a short period in Krishnagur College. Afterwards, on the strong recommendation of Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, I was permanently appointed Professor in St. John's College, Agra, where I remained for about a year and-a-half. Being introduced by Mr. Croft to Mr. Cockerell, the then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I submitted my application for the Subordinate Executive Service, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to appoint me a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and to post me at Malda in November 1880. Since then I have been discharging my duties to the satisfaction, I trust, of my official superiors. I took leave of absence in November last to prepare myself for the Premchand Raychand Studentship Examination of the Calcutta University, which took place in February last, and I succeeded in standing first in that Examination, and in obtaining the highest academic honor which that University has to award. I am entitled to the Scholarship of Eight Thousand Rupees. I have passed my Frist Standard Departmental Examination, and I hope to pass the Second Standard Examination in October next.

I was also Gilchrist Scholar in 1877, and was prepared to proceed to England to study in an English University and there to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination; but owing unfortunately to circumstances over which I had no control, I was most reluctantly compelled to decline going to England. I will not consider myself so unfortunate if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be now pleased to nominate me for the Native Civil Service in the next or any future election. My age is now one month over four and twenty years.

Need we say that the qualifications of this candidate seem to be of an exceptional character. The other candidate is Babu Romonymohun Chatterjea, a descendant of the illustrious Raja Rammohun Roy, being a great grandson by the daughter's side of the late Babu Radhicapersad Roy, the eldest son of the Raja. He has taken the M. A. degree in the Calcutta University and is now employed as a Professor in the Metropolitan Institution.

It would be invidious to discuss the comparative merits of candidates, but we are of opinion that if the Government wishes to make these nominations a success, it ought not to look to birth alone. Birth, education, and character ought to be made the three essential elements in appointments of this kind.

A SOLDIER named Sergeant Whittaker was tried before the Allahabad High Court for murder, culpable homicide and causing grievous hurt to a native whilst outshooting near Meerut, and was found guilty of culpable homicide. Mr. Justice Straight in passing sentence on him remarked:

I can only say that it is with the greatest pain and regret that I find myself called upon to send a man of your high character to prison, but you have committed a serious crime, and one for which your punishment must be such as to act as a deterrent to others. I do not believe that you for one moment intended to kill the unfortunate man, whom you hurried to his death, but as a soldier you must have known that from firing a gun at him and as near to him as you did, you were committing an act so eminently dangerous to life that death would be the probable result. I have looked at the depositions in the other case in which you are charged with shooting one Hamira, and I do not think it is necessary for the prosecution to proceed with it. Your conduct in that respect would most probably have been shown to be, if not altogether justifiable, at least to a very considerable extent excusable, and I shall not allow it to influence me in the sentence I am about to pass. I can only express a hope that the facts of this lamentable case, which have brought a man of high character and a soldier like yourself into the degrading position which you now stand may attract the attention of the military authorities; and that if these shooting expeditions are not absolutely prohibited, they will only be allowed under such precautions and restrictions as will prevent the recurrence of such a series of misfortunes and disasters as have happened in the present instance. I have had the greatest advantage of consulting my brother Tyrrell upon the question of the punishment to be inflicted upon you, and he approves of my view—that having regard to the very high character you have borne, and to the fact that the conviction ends your career as a soldier, and inflicts the greatest discredit and disgrace upon you, I may refrain from passing a more severe sentence than five years' penal servitude, for which period I direct that you be detained.

Murders of natives in shooting expeditions of this kind are becoming rather common. We hope Mr. Justice Straight's remarks will bear the desired fruit.

WE have been favoured with a copy of his latest work by Mr. Mansukram Suryaram Tripathi, a learned and prolific writer at Bombay. Mr. Mansukram is a leading classical scholar, a Sanskritist, and a prominent Vedantist to boot. As Agent to the State of Junaghur, and a great friend and admirer of the late Dewanji Goculji Zala, Mr. Mansukhram has produced an excellent biography of that gentleman. To a large extent Mr. Goculji was his biographer's guide and philosopher, and it is natural therefore that the pupil should write with enthusiasm of his guru. Unfortunately, we cannot read the Gujrati of this handsome volume before us. But we have gone through the admirable English preface and memoir with great interest. We believe Rao Bahadur Goculji Dewan was the same gentleman, who caused a sensation some years ago by strongly opposing the then Political Agent of Kathiwar and by coming over to Bombay in person to discuss the matter in dispute with His Excellency the Governor. The Governor was so much impressed by the earnest and manly dignity and the keen logical intellect of the Junaghur Dewan that His Excellency cancelled the order of the Political Agent and publicly acknowledged Mr. Goculji's honest regard for the interests of his State. Mr. Goculji was an administrator of the old school, but he was a liberal-minded ruler, and availed himself of all the latest agencies to reform the administration of his country, which he left in the most flourishing condition.

Dewanji Goculji also appears to have been a Vedantic scholar, and a thinker of no mean powers. He was essentially a pure-minded man, devoting his life in all its concerns to the love of God and eternal Truth. His portrait appended to the volume proclaims his high intellectuality. His memoirs by such a writer as Mr. Mansukram ought to prove very acceptable to Gujerati readers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oil ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparisons and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 12th August, 1882.

Since our last report commercial affairs have evinced no improvement whatever, on the contrary our markets have become quite stagnant and transactions both in Imports and Exports were almost at a standstill.

In Piece-Goods we have had the dullest week and nothing of importance has transpired. By the latest telegram we learn that seventy-nine millions of yards of Plain Cottons have during the month of July been shipped for the market, this large quantity will tell seriously on the already existing heavy accumulations, such supplies we hold instead of adding to the prosperity of the trade will smother it.

In country produce hardly any thing of importance has transpired owing to discouraging news from London and other markets.

Wheat nothing doing—prices have been drooping.

Linseeds—there were a few transactions and prices well sustained.

Jute.—The new crop which has been scantily supplied on its approval found buyers but prices daily declining as the supplies are getting fewer. It appears that we will have cheap jute this year.

Tea.—On the 10th instant 7200 chests were put up at the public sale. All found buyers except 200; prices were rather lower for common kinds but for fine sorts supplies being small higher rates were obtained.

MONETARY.

Hitherto money remained easy but from the last returns of the Bank of Bengal it will be seen that the Bank's resources during the week were reduced, and as usual at this season of the year large demands by the trade are likely to spring, which no doubt will lead to harden the market and raise the rates of interest and discount, there was no change at the last meeting of the directors, 5 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate.

Government Securities have rather been quiet and rates were about the same. The closing rates were as follow:—

4 per cent. 100-7 to 100-8
4½ per cent. 107-4

In Joint-Stock Shares a good amount of business was done in Jute, Tea and other industries, prices having a downward tendency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
C. H. Ramania Naidoo Esq., Cuttuck	6	10	0
Secy. A. E. Institute, Poona	13	4	0
M. N. Mookerjee, Esq., Ranchee	13	4	0
Secy. Talli Reading Room, Calicut	3	8	0
Secy. Agricultural Institute, Bijnour	13	4	0
D. C. Roy Esq., Sylhet	5	0	0
Hon'ble Raja Gudanarain Guzput Rao, Madras	13	4	0
G. Heatherly Esq., Ulwar	13	4	0
Hyderabad High School Reading Room	13	4	0
Baboo Harendra Coomar Chowdry, Sherepore	6	8	0
,, Shib Chunder Shome, Beerbhoom	6	8	0
,, Tez Chunder Mukerjee, Gorruckpore	6	10	0
,, Komola Kant Dutt, Debrooghur	3	0	0
,, Chunder Coomar Mitra, Dhubri	20	0	0
,, Mothura Nath Sanyal, Tura	13	4	0
,, Bunko Behary Buxi, Nya Doomka	13	4	0
,, Shama Podo Chowdry, Jessore	10	0	0
,, Petamber Dutt, Ranchee	6	10	0
,, Devendra Nath Roy, Nitrokona	10	0	0

Baboo	Modoosudon Mohapatra, Cuttuck.....	6	10	0
,,	Tacoor Das Mookerjee, Durbhanga.....	8	0	0
,,	Mohiny Mohun Bose, Furreedpore.....	5	0	0
,,	Baroda Prosunno Shome, Bushirhat.....	10	0	0
,,	Sreenath Chatterjee, Hazeepore	13	4	0
,,	Janoky Nath Shaw, Amla, Sudderpore...	14	2	0
,,	Brojo Nath Mookerjee, Mozufferpore.....	20	0	0
,,	Biressur Sen, Utturparah.....	3	5	0
,,	Nil Kanto Mozoomdar, Dacca.....	13	4	0
,,	Duckhina Churn Sen, Silchar.....	6	10	0
,,	Gopal Chunder Gangooly, Allahabad.....	13	4	0
,,	Harendra Chunder Goho, Mymensingh...	10	0	0
,,	Jodoo Nath Chatterjee, Cooch Behar	3	5	0
,,	Pran Kristo Roy, Chittagong.....	13	4	0
,,	Anund Chunder Mullick, Rowjan.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August 9*, 1882.

GENERAL-1st August-Mr W Macpherson, Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergns, during absence, on furlough, of Mr J F Browne,

3rd August-Mr F H Pollow, Comr of Dacca, leave for one day, in extension of leave granted 5th Oct last,

Mr M Finucane, Asst Magte and Colr, on special duty, Midnapore, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

4th August—Mr N Warde-Jones, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for one month and twenty-one days, from 20th inst, or subsequent date.

Moulvie Fazlul Karim, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, on leave, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

8th August—Baboo Grish Chunder Dass, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, settlement work in Chittagong, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Gollam, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs, is promtd temply to the 1st Gde of Sub-Depy Colrs, vice Baboo Hurry Mohun Sanyal on deputn. Baboo Ras Behari Dutt to act temply as Sub-Depy Colr, 2nd Gde, vice Moulvie Gollam Lillahi and is posted to purneah.

This cancels orders of 18th July last, transfg Baboo Hurry Mohun Sanyal to Purneah.

Mr A W Paul, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, to act in 1st Gde of Jt-Magte and Depy Colrs from 4th inst.

Mr C P Caspersz, Asst Magte and Colr, Sasseram, Shahabad, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

The orders of 5th ult, granting privilege leave for one month to Mr E Stewart, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, are cancelled.

Police-7th August-Col W Gordon, Dist Supdt of Police Howrah, leave for six months, from 28th April last.

Mr H Dawson, Dist Supdt of Police, Purneah, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, during absence of Col W Gordon from date he joined his apptmt.

Mr M F Beamish, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Maldah, is transfd to Purneah, and to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist, from date he joined his apptmt.

Mr H S Schurr, Asst Supdt of Police, to have charge of the Police of the dist of Maldah, from date he joined his apptmt.

This cancels orders of 7th March last, posting Mr Schur to Serampore in the dist of Hooghly.

Maj A R Wilkinson, Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, to act in the 2nd Gde of Dist Supdts of Police from 28th April last, vice Col W Gordon, on leave.

Mr W Campbell, Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom, to act in 3rd Gde of Dist Supdts of Police, from 28th April last, vice Maj A R Wilkinson.

Mr W W Daly, Dist Supdt of Police, Cachar, to act in 2nd Gde of Dist Supdt of Police, from 24th May last, vice Col C T Hitchins.

Mr W J Kilby, Dist Supdt of Police, Sonthal Perghs, to act in the 3rd Gde of Dist Supdts of Police, from 24th May last, vice Mr W W Daly.

Mr J Cockburn, Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom, to act, in the 1st Gde of Dist Supdts of Police, from 8th June last, vice Mr O S Stack, on leave.

Mr W D Pratt, Dist Supdts of Police, 24-Perghs, to act in the 2nd Gde of Dist Supdts of Police, from 8th June last, vice Mr J Cockburn.

Mr G M M Ridsdale, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong, to act, in the 4th Gde of Dist Supdt of Police, from 8th June last.

Mr F T Platts, Dist Supdt of Police, Dacca, to act in 1st Gde of Dist Supdt of Police, from 20th June last, vice Lieut-Col R M Skinner, on leave.

Mr J Masters, Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore to act in 2nd Gde of Dist. Supdts. of Police, from 20th June last, vice Mr F T Platts.

Mr W B Maxwell, Dist Supdt of Police, Camroop, to act, in the 4th Gde of Dist Supdts of Police, from forenoon of 28th May last.

Registration—8th August-Baboo Bhagabatty Charan Chaudhury is to be Rural Sub Regtr of Mancor, in Burdwan, vice Baboo Durga Kant Roy Chaudhury, resigned.

Ecclesiastical-7th August—The Rev A G A Robarts, Chapln of Dacca, to act as Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, during absence, on leave, of Rev W H Bray.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Draftsman for the Office of the District Engineer, Sibsagor Assam. Salary Rs. 62-8 including Assam allowance. A thorough practical knowledge of Drawing and Estimating necessary.

Applications with specimen of Drawings and copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the District Engineer Sibsagor.

A. B. TODD, C. E,
District Engineer, Sibsagor.

Sibsagor, 2nd August 1882.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of 1st September 1882 in form No. 7M. for constructing a road from Parbutipur Railway Station to Habra in the District of Dinagepore.

The following are the approximate quantities of works to be done.

1862000 cft. ..... Earth Work.
362000 cft. ..... Turfing.
10000 cft. ..... Pucca Brick Work.
2500 cft. ..... Concrete.
630 cft. ..... Teak-wood Work.

Thework to be commenced in October next and to be completed by end of February 1882. For further particulars apply to the office of the Executive Engeer Jalpaigori Division. Each tender to be accompanied by right halves of currency notes to the value of Rs. 300 as earest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenders.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MADHUB CHUNDER ROY, C. E.,
Ex. Engineer, Jalpaigori Divison.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sunday and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded as following :— North by Mahratta ditch, South by Sobha Bazar Street, East by upper Chitpore Road and West by River Hooghly.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114, on Monday the 28th day of August, 1882 at the Municipal Office.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

R TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation
of the town of Calcutta

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The 3rd General Election of Commissioners.

Rate-payers desiring to have their names registered under Section 18 of the Municipal Act, as qualified to vote or to be elected as Commissioners, are requested to lose no time in sending their applications to enable this Office to close the registers on the 20th August 1882.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10	0	0
Steel ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	6	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10	0	0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
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No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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Jhama Building whole	,,	2,25,000
Brick bats for Soorkee cft.		25,000
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Each Tender should be accompanied by Rupees 700 earnest money, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenders.

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The bricks are to be delivered as follows. One quarter of the total No. by February 1st 1883, a second quarter by April 1883, and the remaining half by August 1st.

Parties may tender for the whole or any proportional quantities of these bricks.

Specifications are to be seen at this office and the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.

Undersigned does not bind himself that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Dacca Executive Engineer's Office, Dated August 1st, 1882.

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Lot I. All that two storied brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 5, on the north side of Lyons Range in Calcutta in the occupation of Messrs. Barry & Co., and bounded as follows. On the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range on the east by premises No. 4, Lyons Range now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Kelly & Co., and on the west by premises No. 6, Lyons Range occupied by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Lot II. All that three storied brick-built messuage together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 6, on the north side of Lyons Range in the occupation of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and bounded as follows on the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range aforesaid, on the east by No. 5, Lyons Range in the occupation of Barry & Co., and on the west by premises No. 7, Lyons Range occupied by the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ld.

Lot III. All that 3 annas share in the zemindary called or known by the name of Pergunnah Tomlook and recorded as No. 1488 in the Towji of the Collector of Midnapore and situate in the Zillah of Midnapore, Registration district Midnapore, Sub-Registration District Tomlook, and in Canthee Thanah Tomlook Mussulondhopore and Bhogobunpore and which said 3 annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 22,800-4 annual Dak Dykes Rs. 112 annual Road and Public Cesses Rs. 1610-12 including the rights and interest in the Julpye lands.

The conditions of sale, abstract of Title, the rent rolls, and the Jumma Wassil Bakee papers may be seen at the office of Messrs. Remfry and Remfry Solicitors, No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

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28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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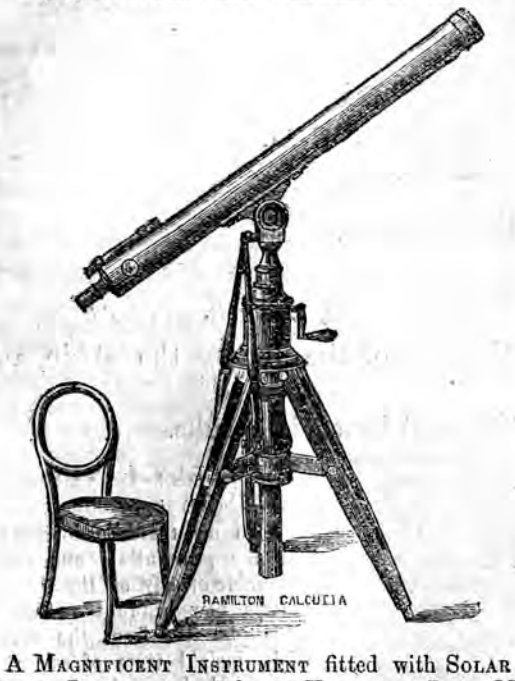

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